THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

China's Interest in the British Labor Victory

China Pays Homage to Sun Yat-sen

By Harry Paxton Howard

Pacific Conferences of this Decade

By Eleanor M. Hinder

Nanking University Enters Its Fifth Decade

By Han-Lih Wu

The Return of Madame Sun Yat-sen

Japanese Objections to Mr. MacMurray!

Another Soviet Consulate Raided

評論報

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929

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ANOTHER SOVIET CONSULATE RAIDED AT HARBIN

THE SOVIET Government, according to a *Reuter* message from Moscow on June 1, has sent a drastic note to China demanding the release of the Soviet Consul-General and members of the staff of the Harbin Consulate who were arrested by the Chinese authorities on May 27. It was also stated that the Government of the U. S. S. R. has demanded the return of documents and also a considerable sum of money belonging to the Consulate which were seized at the time of the raid, the Soviet note stating that unless its request is complied with, extraterritorial rights will be withdrawn from the Chinese Legation in Moscow and Chinese consulates in Russia. The National Government, as yet, has issued no statement regarding the raid on the Harbin Consulate of the U. S. S. R., apparently for the reason that it has no information, although there are rumors that the raid may have been ordered by the National military department in connection with the charges that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang recently had concluded a secret agreement with Russia. The raid has naturally occasioned considerable speculation in North China, the Japanese being of the opinion that the raid is a preliminary move on the part of the Chinese authorities in Manchuria to seize control of the Chinese-Eastern Railway. A Chinese report from Mukden, however, alleged the real cause was a secret meeting of Russian Communists in the basement of the building. Regardless of the cause and also regardless of how one may feel about the U. S. S. R. there will be few fair-minded persons who will approve of this method of dealing with the interests of Soviet Russia in China. If China really wants to break off relations with the Soviet, there is one logical way to do it: Ask Moscow to withdraw her consulates which are still functioning on Chinese soil and at the same time recall the Chinese legation staff from Moscow and Chinese consuls from other parts of Russian territory. Instead of following this course, however, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires has continued to function in Moscow (he is now in Nanking on leave, but has announced his intentions of returning shortly) and it has been only a few weeks since the National Government appointed a new consul to Vladivostok. China's relations with Soviet Russia are thus in a curious state. In November and December, the National Government "suspended" relations with Soviet Russia in the Yangtsze Valley and South China, the Soviet Consulate in Canton being raided and several mem-

bers of the staff executed. But when the Nationalist forces occupied North China and still later when Manchuria announced its adherence to the National Government, the Soviet Consulates were permitted to continue in North China despite the fact that they had been expelled from South China. And, as stated, the Chinese Mission in Moscow and Chinese consulates in various parts of Russia have continued to function, despite the disturbed Sino-Soviet relations on this side of the line. The recent raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin now adds antoher complication! Which prompts one to wonder how much longer the present abnormal state of Sino-Soviet relations will continue, for it has been but a few days since Moscow officially denied the existence of a secret treaty with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and declared that Russia is still devoted to the policy of China's political and territorial independence.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, there has been published further reports from Manchuria, one stating that Mr. Kuznetsoff, Soviet Consul-General at Mukden; Mr. Zunarmensky, Vice-Consul at Harbin and Mr. Slowetts, a director of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, were arrested on June 3 at Manchuli by the Chinese authorities, as the Soviet officials were crossing the boundary into Russia. In addition to this report, the following explanation of the raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate, was published in the *North-China Daily News*, the local official British organ on June 5:

Harbin, May 27.

Thirty-nine members of the Third International were arrested and a big quantity of Bolshevik literature seized in a raid at noon today by Chinese police on the premises of the Soviet Consulate, when an important conference was in progress. The Soviet Consul-General of Mukden was also found at the meeting. The seized documents are being translated from Russian, and they are said to include those affecting the recent political situation in China and also the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

News of the proposed secret meeting reached the local police a few days ago, when a certain party of Soviet affiliations informed other private parties and professional propagandists, who in turn disclosed the information to Chinese authorities here. The meeting was due to convene at 1 p.m. today. It is said that among those arrested are many important figures of the Third International in the Russian Far East.

Over thirty Chinese constables under the leadership of the police chief of the Special District visited the Soviet Consulate in New Town at 1.30 p.m. today and surrounded the premises. A group of men was stationed outside the building to watch for escaping inmates, while others entered the building. All the apartments in the building were empty, no sign of any secret meeting being noticed. There were no cars or *droshkies* at the gate and no hats or other traces of the visitors were seen inside. The meeting was found in progress in the basement, the door leading to which was tightly barred. Efforts to break the door having failed, some clever constables, realizing that delay at the door when the inmates had become aware of their presence would end in disappointment, smashed a window, through which all the police party gained entrance.

The inmates, numbering forty, one having escaped, were much upset, but did not show any signs of resistance. A stack of important documents quickly found its way to the fire place, where, though the day was hot, a fire had been lighted as a precautionary measure, and several papers were burnt before the police could save them. The remaining documents together with those partly burned and even the ashes were taken away by the police. These documents were chiefly about communist propaganda work in China, and some are said to deal directly with the turn of political events in Central China. In some papers the future status of the Chinese Eastern Railway is discussed at some length, it is also said. Besides the literature a quantity of ammunition, several Mauser pistols and some sets of opium paraphernalia were also seized.

The Soviet Consul-General at Mukden was found among those present. General Mi Tseng-jeng and Mr. Chang Chin-wei, administrative officials of the Special District, treated the Soviet consul with due courtesy sending him back in a car, while others were placed under arrest. After the incident the Chinese officials visited M. Melnikoff, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, when to their surprise the local consul was also found burning some documents and printed matters in his office.

Later in the afternoon M. Chilkin, vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, called at the administrative office of the Special District and lodged a verbal protest. Mr. Chang Chin-wei explaned that the arrest of communists and the seizure of documents had nothing to do with the local Soviet Consulate, although they were effected on its premises. The fact that the Communists should use the Consulate premises for an important and dangerous meeting like this was much regretted by him. The Soviet Consulate, he pointed out, was not harmful to public peace, but the activities of the communists would have serious effect on peace and security not only in Harbin but also in China.

The literature and documents thus seized filled half a motor-truck. The programme of the meeting had 46 items, mostly in Russian and in private codes. Translators, at present, are busily engaged in deciphering all what the insidious documents contain.

The *North China Star*, American paper in Tientsin, published a telegram from Moscow by the official Soviet *Tass* news agency, on June 2 which stated that M. Karakhan, Foreign Minister, on May 31 handed a note to the Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Moscow which pointed out that the Chinese raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin "violated one of the basic principles of international law." Continuing the note stated that the arrest and detention of the Consul-General and his assistants for six hours and seizure of consular correspondence "aggravated the violent and unlawful character of the whole affair and accentuated the complete neglect of the elementary principles of international law and international intercourse on the part of the Harbin police authorities." The note, which was quite lengthy termed the allegation that a meeting of the Third International on the consular premises as an "obvious and absurd invention....constituting a helpless attempt to evade just responsibility for the atrocious action." Continuing the note stated that this raid marked the culmination of a campaign of "provocations against the U. S. S. R..... which had appeared in the Chinese press by official and semiofficial persons and institutions of the National Government," and there then followed a review of the raid on the Soviet Embassy premises in Peiping, the "white-guard" attack on the Consulate at Shanghai and the raid and demolition of the Soviet Consulate at Canton. The note concluded with a statement pertaining to the "complete" protection which the Soviet had given to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and to the Chinese consulates in Russia and warned the Chinese authorities that unless the Soviet officials at Harbin were immediately released and the seized documents and money returned that the Soviet would withdraw protection afforded to Chinese officials on Russian territory.

THE RETURN TO CHINA OF MADAME SUN YAT-SEN

OF MAJOR, or one might almost say, of outstanding popular interest, in connection with the State funeral services for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Nanking last week, has been the return of Madame Sun Yat-sen to China after a self-imposed exile of practically two years, part of which time she spent in Moscow and the remainder in Berlin. Late last year it was reported that Madame Sun was planning a lecture tour of the United States, but this was given up on account of her decision to return to China for theofficial funeral services of Dr. Sun. Mme. Sun departed from China in 1927 following the collapse of the Wu-Han Government with which she had been prominently identified as a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. She is still a member of the Committee, but whether she will again actively identify herself with political affairs, remains to be seen. She returned to Shanghai during the night of June 3 and some idea of the popular interest in her movements was provided in the fact that more than two dozen Chinese newspaper reporters remained at the Shanghai railway station all night in the hope of obtaining an interview. They were disappointed, however, because Mrs. Sun refused to make any statement and went directly to her home in the French Concession were she has refused to see visitors, giving the excuse that she is recuperating from the long journey from Berlin and across Russia to China. One of the Russian newspapers in Harbin published an alleged interview with Madame Sun when she passed through that city on her way to Nanking in which she was quoted as declaring that she had not changed her views on the Chinese revolution and still believed that Soviet Russia is China's best friend as well as the best friend of "oppressed peoples" everywhere. The position of Madame Sun Yat-sen constitutes one of the puzzles of the Chinese National Revolution. As the secretary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Nanking at the time of the First Revolution in 1911 and later as his wife, she undoubtedly must have influenced his views and in turn was influenced by his ideas and ideals. She was his partner and help-mate throughout all his varied experiences in connection with revolutionary politics and on several occasions risked her life for the cause of the revolution. When the revolution turned away from what she considered to be its proper course, Madame Sun had the courage of her convictions and left the country, despite the fact that other members of her immediate family were aligned with the opposite faction. It requires courage of a high order to take such a course in any country, but particularly so in China where family ties bind as nowhere else. It is known that tremendous effort was exerted to induce her to return to China, but she steadfastly refused, only to submit finally on the occasion of the state funeral of her illustrious husband. Her future course is unknown, particularly whether she will again participate in politics, but if she does the Chinese people will know that she is following her own inclinations and not submitting to pressure exerted from without. By sticking to what she thought was right and making sacrifices for her convictions, Mrs. Sun has endeared herself to the Chinese people, the rank and file, as no other participant in the revolution has done. She has made a place for herself that will be long-enduring along with other illustrious women of past and gone China and as such will always be an inspiration for present-day Chinese womanhood who are intent upon doing their part in the reconstruction of their country.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, Widow of the Late Leader of the Kuomintang as She Walked in the Funeral Procession in Nanking Last Week.

MUCH FOR WAR, BUT VERY LITTLE FOR EDUCATION

THE NANKAI University (Tientsin) Weekly Statistical Service, for May 27 publishes some interesting statistics on the comparative sums which the National Government expended in 1927-1928 on war and education, the figures being of special interest at this time owing to the recent decision of the Government that the Kuomintang's program for general free public education would have to be postponed "owing to the impossibility of finding the money." The following is the report on this subject from the Nankai bulletin.

According to the statistics presented by the Ministry of Finance to the National Financial Conference held in Nanking last July, the total expenditure of the Nationalist Government for the Fiscal year ending July, 1928 amounted to $150,456,536.55. Of this amount $131,176,340.95 (or 87.2%) represented military expenditures; $1,657,096.78 (or 1.1%) re-

presented expenditurs for Kuomintang administration; $880,000.00 (or 0.6%) represented expenditures for education; $5,877,296.77 (or 3.9%) represented expenditures for general administration, and $8,327,565.85 (or 5.5%) represented miscellaneous expenditures.

The percentage of expenditures for military purposes for the fiscal year 1927-1928 is probably the largest since the establishment of the Republic in 1911. From available statistics, expenditures for Army and Navy in 1913, 1914, 1923 and 1924 amounted to 27%, 35%, 40%, and 39% of the total expenditures respectively. As compared with the principal foreign countries, China in the fiscal year 1927-1928 ranked first in the percentage distribution of expenditures for military purposes (see TABLE I). In this comparison, it should be remembered that China was in the state of civil war, while other principal countries were at peace.

TABLE I: Percentage of expenditures for military purposes in China and abroad.

China, 1927-1928	87 %
United States, 1926-1927	33 „
Japan, 1926-1927	27 „
Italy, 1926-1927	22 „
Great Britain, 1926-1927	14 „
France, 1927	13 „
Germany, 1927-1928	8 „

The effect of civil war in China on the developmental work of the country is well typified in the small sum appropriated for education, amounting to only 1.7% of the total enpenditures in 1927-1928. TABLE II compares the percentage distribution of expenditures for education by the central governments of the principal countries of the world. The United States and Germany are not included in the Table, because in those two countries educational work does not constitute the prime function of the central government but that of the local and state governments.

TABLE II: Percentage distribution of expenditure by the central governments of the principal countries in the world.

Japan, 1927-1928	8.22 %
Great Britain, 1926-1927	7.00 „
Italy, 1926-1927	6.66 „
France, 1927	5.49 „
China, 1927-1928	1.70 „

China's Interest in the British Labor Victory

EVERY NATION speculates upon the recent Labor Party victory in England from the standpoint of its own national interests, hence it is but natural that China should follow a similar course. That the Labor victory has aroused interest in China, goes without saying, and while some Chinese think that it may result in radical changes in British policy toward China, most officials of the Government do not expect any fundamental changes, the chief reason being that the Conservative Government, since 1927 at least, has been following a conciliatory policy in its dealings with China. Those Chinese who are expecting radical changes, are looking toward an immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Shanghai; immediate steps for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and handing-back of the concessions and early changes in certain of the British Government's diplomatic and consular personnel in China, etc. The chances are, however, that none of these things will eventuate immediately, the reason being that the Labor Party, with responsibilities on its shoulders, will not act hastily—due chiefly to the fact that its leaders will not want to provide the opponents of the Labor Party who have been forecasting all kinds of dire things in the event of a Labor victory, the opportunity of saying, "we told you so."

Therefore it is not to be expected that there will be any immediate or fundamental change in British policy toward China; rather, it is likely that any changes in British policy toward China will be indirect rather than direct. From this standpoint it is likely that the future British Government will view China's revolutionary changes in more sympathetic light than has been the policy of the late Conservative Government. The Conservative Government, since it was forced to throw overboard its intervention policy in 1927, has dealt sympathetically with China, but it has been the sort of sympathy that resulted from compulsion rather than from the heart. The Labor Party is likely to be sympathetic because of a genuine understanding and appreciation of what has happened in this country in recent years. The Labor Party has not been asleep on the China Question as dozens of Chinese know who have been in England in recent years. The Chinese have known this and have indicated it in countless resolutions and protests regarding various phases of British policy which have been sent from this country to the leaders of the Labor Party. It has been largely the result of Labor and Liberal opposition that the Conservative Party was forced to scrap its intervention policy which it was trying to put over in 1927—before President Coolidge announced that America had no intentions whatever of participating.

Under the heading of changes of policy due to indirect influences, the first that might be listed is the inevitable change of British policy toward Soviet Russia. The Labor Party is pledged to recognition of Russia. If this is carried out it will inevitably put an end to the underground intrigue which the Conservative Government has either conducted itself or encouraged in China for several years against any Chinese institution which the British tories didn't like and which could be discredited by labeling it "Russian." Many Chinese officials, ignorant of world affairs and especially ignorant of the motives behind these Tory die-hard propaganda campaigns, have been encouraged to take actions which have had a demoralizing effect on Chinese political life. Chinese labor unions, honestly seeking to improve the conditions of their members, have been discredited by die-hard propaganda which labeled their activities as "communistic." Chinese military officials have been encouraged to commit crimes in the name of patriotism, which have discredited their country in the eyes of intelligent people all over the world. Therefore, a Labor Government in England, committed to a policy of friendship toward Russia, should have a favorable reaction in China through putting an end to the underground battles and intrigues which the British and Russians have conducted on Chinese soil—to the very great detriment of China. It is generally known that much of the inspiration behind the Chinese raids of Russian consulates in China, particularly the one at Canton which resulted in the murder of a number of Russian officials, as well as the attempted "white-guard" raid at Shanghai, came from secret British propaganda

organs which operated in China with the knowledge of, and probably the full approval, if not actual financial support, of the late British Tory Government. The Russian spy, Capt. Pick, now under detention before the Provisional Court has told a harrowing story of the activities of officially supported British secret service organs on Chinese soil. Whether these stories are correct or not, is not known, but that Pick was in the employ of the British Secret Service, when he made his sensational disclosures two years ago, is now an established fact. A Labor Government in England should immediately put an end to this sort of activity and also should in time appoint officials to China who will view conditions in this country and throughout Asia in more sympathetic light based on genuine understanding. We have in mind, particularly, the recent disgraceful actions of the local British court in deporting Indian nationalists from China. Obviously, the British home government should immediately put an end to this business if it values its good name and reputation among Asiatic peoples, whether in China or India.

If the Labor Party is permitted to continue in control of the British Government for a reasonable length of time, it should, obviously, be able to improve Great Britain's relations with the East generally. This will obviously be of benefit to the Chinese people in their struggles for national independence and self-expression. The Labor Party in England was founded in 1900 as a federation of trade unions, Socialist societies, and other working-class organizations. In 1918 its constitution was broadened to admit membership of individual men and women, whether members of trade unions, Socialist bodies, or unattached citizens. In 1923-1924 the first Labor Government came into office as a party in a minority in the Parliament. The following is a summary of the policy and objects as well as the organization of the Labor Party, which appeared in the 1929 edition of the *Political Handbook of the World*, published by the Council on Foreign Relations of New York:.

Labor Party: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, Socialist and Cooperative Societies) and local organizations (trade councils and labor groups), the constituant organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Cooperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in cooperative societies) whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor opposition. In foreign policy, advocates renunciation, by international treaty, of war as an instrument of national policy, and the negotiation through the League of Nations of international agreements; the reduction of armaments to the minimum required for police purposes; immediate signature of the Optional Clause and the consequent acceptance of jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all justicable disputes; establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia and settlement, by treaty or otherwise, of any outstanding differences; promotion of international economic cooperation as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927, and cordial cooperation with the International Labor Office; establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In Imperial policy, favors the closest possible relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions; recognition of the right of the Indian people to self-government, and the admission of India to the British Commonwealth of Nations on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions; safeguards for native people in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the development, in cooperation with the other States composing it, of the economic resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In domestic policy, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (e.g., land, mines, transport, power, life insurance); establishment of National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; more stringent control of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices and collective marketing for agriculture; National Import Boards for purchasing, distributing and transporting imports of wheat and meat: national land valuation, land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Parliamentary leader, formerly Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Arthur Henderson (Secretary of National Labor Party, formerly Secretary for Home Affairs), Philip Snowden (formerly Chancellor of Exchequer), J. R. Clynes (deputy leader, formerly Lord President of Council), J. H. Thomas (Political General Secretary of National Union of Railwaymen, formerly Secretary of State for Colonies), George Lansbury (formerly Chaiman of National Executive of Party), F. O. Roberts (Chairman of Party), Herbert Morrison (Party leader on London County Council), T. Kennedy (chief Parliamentary whip), Sidney Webb (formerly President of Board of Trade), William Graham, Noel Buxton, Margaret Bondfield, A. Susan Lawrence, Ellen Wilkinson, Stephen Walsh, Thomas Shaw, C. P. Trevelyan, Josiah Wedgwood. Lt. Commander J. M. Kenworty, A. V. Alexander (Cooperative Party), J. Maxton, Tom Johnston, Hugh Dalton, Oswald Mosley, Lord Parmoor, Lord Arnold, Lord Olivier.

As to the actual vote and standing of the Labor and other parties in Parliament, the latest figures by *Reuters Service*, give the following results,

Labor	287
Conservative	254
Liberal	57
Independent	8

In view of the fact that the Labor Party does not have an absolute majority, the British Government is therefore faced with an interesting problem in constitutional government that will call for statesmanship of a high order if another general election is to be avoided. The Liberals with their 57 votes hold the balance of power, hence various combinations are made possible by the results of the election. Labor, the strongest party, has the choice of several ways. There is the possibility of a Labor-Liberal coalition, but though the two parties have considerable in common, particularly on the very critical matter of international relations, such a coalition could not

depend very long, if at all, upon the united support of the two parties. The "left wing" of the Labor Party would be bitterly opposed to any such coalition, and they are a sufficiently numerous minority to make themselves strongly felt. Also, the labor men, from Macdonald down, have no faith whatever in Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, and are not likely to agree to any coalition including him. On the other hand, the Liberals themselves are not united. The socialistic wing of the Liberal Party is sufficiently numerous in Parliament to give a united Labor Government a majority if they extend their support. Labor may try to rule alone, upon the basis of some agreement with the Liberals, or even without an agreement but depending upon Liberal or Socialist-Liberal support for their measures. Labor, on the other hand, might decline to take power in order to avoid the impossible situation of five years ago when they found themseles in office but out of power. This is not probable, however, as they desire to put through as much of their program as possible, and in case they are finally defeated through the combined opposition of the conservative and Liberal Parties to some social or labor measures they would be able to appeal to the country upon definite issues,—and the Labor vote is increasing with every election. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the present Conservative Premier, following a conference with Cabinet Ministers on June 3, announced the intentions of the present Government to resign, thus opening the way for the formation of a Labor Government.

"PROMISES AND PERFORMANCE" ON TAX QUESTIONS

THE MINISTRY of Finance at Nanking is holding an inter-provincial financial conference participated in by financial officials from Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien provinces, the object of the meeting being (1) Reorganization and improvement of the methods of collection of both central and provincial revenues; (2) Reorganization of the Tobacco and Wine tax; (3) Institution of a luxury tax; (4) Determination of the definite amount of the monthly remittance to the Central Treasury from the provinces; and (5) Reduction of maintenance expenses of all revenue organs. The results of this conference have not been announced, but the fact that such a conference is being held should be of interest to certain foreign organizations in China, particularly the British Chamber of Commerce, which organization recently published a pamphlet for circulation abroad which strongly criticizes the National Government for its failure to carry out certain tax-reform measures which have been promised in the past two years. The pamphlet put out by the British Chamber quoted statements by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang regarding the National Government's intentions and then follows this up with an analysis of actual tax conditions which prompts the British commercial organization to declare that instead of carrying out its promise to abolish likin.... "there exists a welter of increased and increasing taxation." Since most of the literature attacking the Chinese Government which is issued by British organizations in Shanghai is mailed to members of the U. S. Congress, it might be of interest to state that there is one part of this report that will not arouse much sympathy in America. That is the part where the British Chamber complains regarding certain alleged "illegal" taxes on imported alcoholic liquors, it being stated that "3-Star Brandy" pays a tax of 65 cents a bottle; gin, 42 cents; champagne, 65 cents, John Haig Whisky, 45 cents, etc. American consumers (including certain congressmen) of smuggled liquors would be delighted to pay the moderate taxes which the Chinese are charging on these products; hence the British liquor dealers on the China coast will not receive much sympathy on this point. All of these taxes which the British Chamber complains of as being "illegal" apparently are taxes that are not covered by treaty, but in view of the fact that China has now obtained tariff autonomy, it is rather difficult to see what the foreigners are going to do about the matter—except publish pamphlets of protest. Obviously, there can be no reversal on the part of the tariff autonomy question from the standpoint of the Powers. It is true that China promised reforms and it is also true that the Chinese are trying to bring about reforms, but that these reforms are a slow process goes without saying, particularly since the government is harassed for funds to meet the exorbitant military expenditures. Making promises is the easiest thing that governments and political parties do; witness the declarations of the three leading parties in the recent British election. Mr. Lloyd George, for instance, promised to eliminate unemployment within one year without increasing taxation. One wonders just how he would have fulfilled his promise in the event of election, hence it probably is fortunate for him that he is not to have the chance. The fact that the Chinese are trying to modernize their fiscal system is evident in efforts which they are making in that direction, not the least of which is the employment of a number of financial and taxation experts from abroad to help them out. But that the Chinese have a long hill to climb is evident to anyone who will try to consider the problem from their side. To criticize them for failing to effect all their reforms in the brief period of two years is worse then foolish, a fact which anyone who has any realization of taxation problems in other, well organized countries, should understand.

JAPANESE OBJECTIONS TO MR. MACMURRAY

IF THE REPORTS from Tokyo to the effect that the Japanese Government has refused to accept Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray as American Ambassador to that country, are correct, then it is all to Mr. MacMurray's credit. We say this because the reason given is that objections were raised by Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in China on the grounds that Mr. MacMurray had refused to cooperate with other diplomatic officials in Peiping, particularly the Japanese Minister. There has been no confirmation of the report, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, on May 23 that Mr. MacMurray was considered persona non grata or even that he was offered the Tokyo post by President Hoover, but in view of the interest in the question we print the report in full,

Tokyo, May 5.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, at present American Minister to China, and whose name was mentioned as the possible American Ambassador to Tokyo in succession to Mr. Charles MacVeagh, who is retiring, is according to information received in Japan from the United States, *persona non grata* with the Japanese authorities. President Hoover, it is reported, was seriously thinking of appointing Mr. MacMurray to the Tokyo post and instructed Mr. Henry Stimson, his Secretary of State, to sound the feelings of the Japanese Government when he visited Tokyo on his way home from Manila. Mr. Stimson's advice to Mr. Hoover was that Mr. MacMurray, while much esteemed as a capable diplomat, nevertheless was *persona non grata* with the Japan authorities.

No reason is forthcoming, but it is generally thought that Japanese consular officials in China were considerably piqued by Mr. MacMurray often acting single-handed and on his own initiative in matters where they thought there should be joint action. Recognition of tariff autonomy for China was one of these, while yet another was, they say, Mr. MacMurray's readiness to assent to the abolition of extraterritoriality and to advise his Government to that effect, as Mr. MacMurray always held the view that friendly relations and trade with China were cheap at the sacrifice of the advantages accruing from consular jurisdiction. Japan never has questioned the wisdom of Mr. MacMurray's conclusions, or the sincerity of his purpose, but felt that, since there always had been a tacit understanding that such matters must be acted on jointly by the Powers interested in China, Mr. MacMurray's action in taking the initiative and springing sudden surprises was not exactly what Japan's diplomats in China were led to expect, and tended to place Japan in rather an unenviable light with the Chinese.

There are several things about this report, which was sent to the local official British organ by its own correspondent to Tokyo, which appear strange, the chief one being that Japanese diplomatic officials in China objected to Mr. Macmurray's appointment to Tokyo because of his refusal or failure to cooperate with other members of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps, particularly the Japanese Minister, on the matter of granting tariff autonomy to China. This statement appears strange because the Japanese Minister in Peiping must have known that Mr. MacMurray was not acting on his own initiative, but upon direct instructions from Washington. The inside story of America's sudden action in granting Chinese tariff autonomy is yet to be told, but most accounts seem to agree that Washington acted suddenly on this question in order to block an impending Japanese intervention movement in Manchuria. There is a possibility, of course, that the American Consul-General in Mukden may have learned of the impending Japanese move and notified MacMurray in Peiping and in consequence, Mr. MacMurray acted on his own initiative in regard to the Chinese tariff question, but this is unlikely unless Mr. MacMurray had standing orders from Washington to take the lead on the tariff autonomy question at the first opportunity. Those who are familiar with the incidence of the signing of this treaty will remember that Mr. MacMurray sent the National Government a note expressing the willingness of the American Government to consider the matter of a treaty and then without waiting for the reply of the Chinese authorities, Mr. MacMurray on the following day went ahead and signed the treaty with Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, who was in Peiping at the time. It is therefore strange that Japan should blame Mr. MacMurray for his failure to "cooperate" when everything points to the fact that he was acting on Washington's instructions. However, this may be Japan's means of "striking back" at the United States, because America did take the initiative in granting tariff autonomy to China, an action which obviously was not to Japan's liking because Japan had been responsible, more than any other nation, for the blocking of this important reform in Sino-foreign relations. Japan's efforts to prevent China from obtaining complete control of her tariff-making machinery date back many years prior to the Washington Conference in 1921-1922 and were also in evidence at the Conference as an inspection of the minutes of that meeting will show. It is also of interest to note that the Japanese newspapers are again talking about the possibility of inducing China to grant preferential rates on certain Japanese products exported to this country.

WASHINGTON'S REPLY ON EXTRALITY QUESTION

THE AMERICAN Government, according to dispatches received in Shanghai this week by the *Associated Press* and *United Press*, is now engaged in preparing its reply to the recent note of the Chinese Government in asking for a relinquishment of extraterritoriality. In view of the interest in this question "*The Review*" reprints both dispatches as they appeared in the local foreign newspapers.

(By United Press)

Washington, June 4.

The pending reply of the United States Government to the Chinese note of April 27 urging early conversations to consider measures for the abolition of extrality aroused keen interest here today following yesterday's announcement at the State Department that the American reply now is being drafted.

It was understood today that if China's replies to the coming note of this government are satisfactory, regarding guarantees, the United States probably will enter a treaty providing for the abolition of the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by Americans resident in Chinese territory, if a treaty is considered necessary.

If the diplomats concerned do not consider a treaty necessary the United States government merely will waive the extrality privilege.

However, the United Press was informed, any action the American government may take will not be effective until the other treaty powers have taken similar action.

Major Barriers

The United Press informant, who was speaking entirely unofficially, said that major barriers against the relinquishment of extraterritorial privileges, as being used in the arguments against such relinquishment, include:

The trivial wars with which China has been afflicted since establishment

(By Associated Press)

Washington, June 3.

President Hoover's first declaration of policy in connection with American extraterritoriality rights in China will be made in a note to the Chinese Government which is now being drafted by the State Department in reply to the one recently issued by Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, urging the relinquishment of extraterritorial privileges.

It will be remembered that identic notes were sent to the interested Powers, Britain, the United States, Holland, France, Norway and Brazil, simultaneously on April 27.

The Secretary of State, Colonel Stimson, is taking an active part in drafting the American reply, which will be submitted to President Hoover within a few weeks.

No Drastic Change

While a drastic change of policy by the United States from that expressed by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State in the Coolidge Cabinet, is not expected, a more liberal attitute towards China is anticipated in official circles.

President Hoover, having spent a number of years in China and being well acquainted with Sino-American affairs, is deeply sympathetic to the aspirations of the Chinese to effect a unified nation.

As it has been drafted the American reply to Dr. Wang's note will reiterate

(Continued on page 53)

Plenary Session of Central Executive to Consider Political and Military Situation

THE fifteenth meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, voted on June 3 to call a general meeting of the C. E. C. for the purpose of threshing out the complicated situation existing between the Central Government and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The *Kuo Wen* (independent) news agency, in a report on June 5, stated that the proposal calling for a plenary session of the C. E. C. was made jointly by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-ming and Tai Chi-tao.

In reference to the decision to call a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, the official Japanese *Toho* news service in a message from Nanking on June 5 stated that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had finally replied to repeated telegrams from Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, urging him to retire from his position and take a trip abroad, to the effect that Feng was willing to comply with the request, providing the Central Government would cancel the order for Feng's arrest which was issued several days ago following the action of Feng's subordinates in tearing up the railroads in Honan Province. The Japanese report quoted President Chiang as stating that the question of cancelling the order for Feng's arrest, would be referred to the plenary session of the Party on June 10 and that a telegram to this effect had been sent to Gen. Yen. However, the *Toho* service on the same day circulated another message from Nanking stating that "President Chiang Kai-shek" has finally decided to start a campaign against General Feng and today issued orders to Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Commander of the Southern Route Army in Hankow and Hupeh province, to attack Honan from the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow line and at the same time had issued orders to Generals Mao Ping-wen, Hsu Yuan-chien and Feng Chen-wu, stationed along the Tientsin-Pukow and eastern end of the Lung-Hai line, to also begin an advance into Honan province from the East.

The decision of the Government to call a meeting of the Central Executive Committee apparently marks the culmination of the "talking-period" of the political controversy pertaining to the relations of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the Central Government. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was quoted by one of the foreign news services on June 5 as saying that "Marshal Feng has changed his attitude three times in the very short period of three weeks, and at last has announced his retirement after discovering his inability to cope with the situation. Since it would have a bad effect on the nation to show further leniency, I must warn the people not to be misled by Feng's evil words."

Chief interest in the oratorical battle between Feng and the Government, or rather the triangular correspondence between General Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, has centered upon the exchanges between Yen and Feng. This phase of the political correspondence has aroused considerable interest throughout the country because Feng and Yen have been long-standing enemies.

Latest developments in the Kwangtung-Kwangsi "war", the former nominally standing by Nanking while the latter opposing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may be stated in a few words.

Except at Swatow, Eastern Kwangtung, where the struggle is still going on, the whole province of Kwangtung is now free of pro-Kwangsi militarists.

In the battles of May 20, 21 and 22, both sides suffered heavy casualty in the North and West River fronts.

The Kwangsi troops—the main body—have retreated back to Kwangsi, evacuating Shiuhing on May 24th, and they are now concentrating at Wuchow, a Kwangsi port up the West River at which the pursuing Cantonese army, Navy and Air forces are now aiming.

Canton has received re-inforcements of more than 8,000 men who were formerly with Li Tsung-jen in Hankow but recently deserted him in order to side with Chiang Kai-shek. These reinforcements were commanded by Brigadiers Li Ming-shu and Yang Fei-tang, the former and his men having already arrived at Hohow, Samshui, to proceed up the West River, the latter at Amoy, to be ready to attack Swatow with the aid of the navy now in southern waters.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the military authorities there are to side with Nanking and that they will march against Kwangsi and Kweichow at the same time.

General Chau Si-cheng and his Kweichow troops have already declared their support for Kwangsi against Chiang Kai-shek and they are now on their way to the Liu-King districts of Kwangsi, some having already joined the Kwangsi forces at Wuchow and Liuchow.

General Ho Chien's Hunanese and General Fan Shek-shang's Yunnanese, both getting aid from Kwangtung, are now occupying the Kweilin districts of Kwangsi. So far they have not attempted to interfere with local life and political administration in any way.

From general observation in the open, Kwangsi is now being attacked and surrounded by pro-Chiang Kai-shek elements from Yunnan, Hunan, and Kwangtung. With the limited resources this province has and on account of the famine due to the recent draught, it is not expected to hold out.

The pro-Kwangsi elements now have their hope that the muddle between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang in Central and North-west China may reduce the effort of Nanking against them and that other opponents to Nanking and the one-man and one-party system of government may rally together to give them some aid.

A provisional committee has been organized in South China with the object of overthrowing the present regime in Nanking under Chiang Kai-shek.

It appears at present that the opponents to the present regime in Nanking are divided into two camps in thought and action. One is in favour of simply driving out Chiang but retaining the name and only reorganizing the personnel of the committee and government council, while the other would dissolve the present committee and reorganization altogether and form a new party with the understanding that others may also form political parties and enjoy equal rights and privileges of organization and freedom of speech.

Swatow will probably be selected as a temporary seat of the new government which South China provinces are organizing against the one in Nanking, headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

The report that General Chiang Kai-shek is trying to prevent Madame Sun Yat-sen from going abroad after the burial of her husband, for fear that Chiang's opponents might hail her as a successor to her husband as one who favors a republican form of government with a constitution and a representative assembly by which the country will be governed, has been denied by Chiang Kai-shek's supporters in Canton.

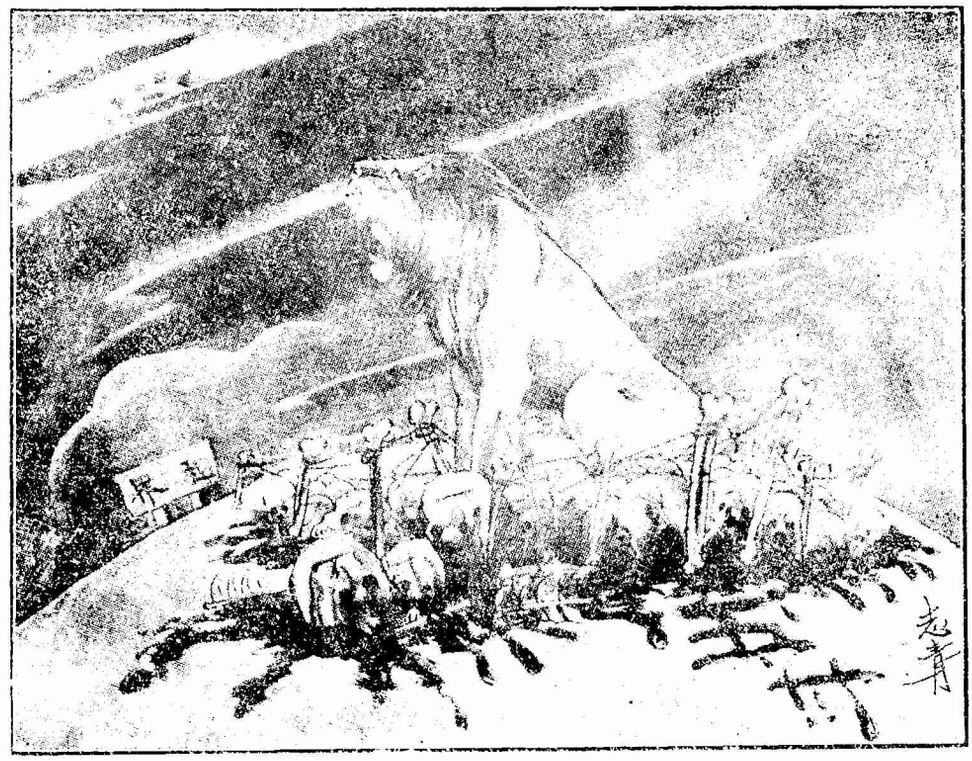
A number of editors in Canton have been warned because they have accepted reports criticizing the activities of the Cantonese army. A few of the editors are said to be in hiding for the time being, and it is reported that punishment might be inflicted on some journals and journalists. Both the *Ching Pao* and the *Shih Pao*, two afternoon Hongkong Chinese newspapers have been refused admission to Canton.

In order to raise money to enable the Central Bank of China in Canton to resume part redemption of their notes, the Finance Authorities in Canton may probably levy special taxes on the people and may request all taxes due in the future to be paid in advance.

It is the opinion of Cantonese officials that the Kwangsi invasion is now over and reinforcements from Nanking are not necessary. For the first time since May 6th, all railroad services in Kwangtung with Canton as a central station have been resumed. Water traffic has returned to normal, and outside of bandits and pirates, traffic in that province is now running smoothly.

Now, if one would believe the reports appearing in the newspapers, Yen and Feng have suddenly become bossom friends and are greatly desirous of taking a trip abroad. One of the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai quoted Yen as saying in one of his letters that he desired nothing better than the opportunity of going abroad with Marshal Feng "in order that they might see the world hand in hand." What of course has happened is that Feng's withdrawal into Shensi province places Yen in a perilous position in Shansi because Shansi province is vulnerable to attack from the west, or from Shensi province where Feng is located. Gen. Yen therefore is doing his best to mediate the trouble between Feng and the Central Government and the best way to prevent trouble would be to induce Feng to resign and go abroad. But since Feng, obviously, has no intentions to do this voluntarily, Gen. Yen attempts to make the trip abroad more attractive by

offering to go along, which would be a happy solution of the present trouble, although Nanking apparently is not especially well pleased at the prospects of Gen. Yen relinquishing his position because he has been a firm supporter of the Government and a counter-balance to Feng Yu-hsiang. The situation between Yen and Feng is still obscure, but apparently Feng has no immediate intentions of going abroad, the latest report from Honan indicating that he may decide to invade Szechuen province from Shensi. Practically all of Feng's troops apparently have been withdrawn from the eastern part of Honan province and according to reports from Nanking the Government hopes to be able to complete repairs to the damaged Lung-Hai Railway by the end of the present month. It was stated that the damage to the Lung-Hai consisted chiefly of some 35 bridges blown up or damaged and considerable track removed, the cost of repairs being estimated at $4,000,000 in Chinse currency. It has also been stated that the previous reports regarding the destruction of the Yellow River bridge on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, were not correct and that the bridge can be repaired without much difficulty. Furthermore, it was stated that since most of Feng's troops had been withdrawn to the western part of Honan, that it was thought that the Peiping-Hankow railway could also be repaired during the present month and traffic resumed.



The above cartoon which appeared in the *Chen Pao*, a weekly picture paper in Nanking, deals with a phase of the Shanghai problem. The inscription under the cartoon read, "The Settlements are the slaughter ground where the imperialists kill our fellow countrymen. In order to maintain our nationalism we must get back the Settlement immediately, cancel the consular jurisdiction and abolish the unequal treaties."

The situation is still uncertain regarding the reported defection of some of Marshal Feng's subordinates, although reports persist that Gen. Han Fu-chu, one of Feng's chief subordinates, has definitely cast his lot with the Central Government and has moved his troops from Loyang to Chengchow weher he will cooperate with Gen. Ho Ying-chin, who will advance his troops northward from Hankow in the event hostilities are decided upon. The Government troops stationed on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and on the eastern end of the Lung-Hai line will, according to report, be commanded personally by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

In further reference to the reports pertaining to the call for a plenary meeting of the Central Executive Committee, the *Kuo Min* (official) news agency report from Nanking, on June 6 stated that one of the chief tasks of the meeting will be to appoint successors on the Committee in place of the two Kwangsi generals, Li Chi-sum and Li Tsung-jen, who have been ousted and also for Feng Yu-hsiang, who likewise will be dropped from the committee. A *Reuter* report from Nanking during the week, in reference to the forthcoming meeting of the C. E. C. stated that there was considerable speculation regarding the reasons for the decision to call the meeting, since the mandate against Feng had already been issued and the Government already has sufficient power to deal with Feng without calling a meeting of the Committee. The *Reuter* report quoted the *Central Daily News*, the official organ of the Central Kuomintang as stating that the chief reason for calling the meeting was to carry out certain actions of the Third National Kuomintang Congress and also decide upon certain governmental policies that now become necessary following the conclusion of the State Funeral Services for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton on June 4 stated that the Kwangsi forces had peacefully withdrawn from Wuchow, the Kwangsi stronghold located on the West River just inside the Kwangsi border. The Kwangsi forces led by Generals Li Tsung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi and Hwang Shao-hsiung, were reported to have withdrawn into the interior or possibly into Kweichow Province.

Yellow River Bridge Saved By Belgian Engineer

A report from Peiping, which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 4 stated that the long bridge on the Peiping-Hankow Railway crossing the Yellow River near Chengchow, Honan, was not destroyed as previously reported, and the honor for saving the bridge was due to the actions of a Belgian engineer who remained on the job and persuaded the military officers attached to Feng Yu-hsiang's forces not to blow up the bridge. As a result, only some rails and steel forms were removed which prevented trains from crossing, but which did not damage the structure. The Belgian engineer, who is 70 years of age and has been employed on the railway for many years, claims to have saved the bridge from destruction on four different occasion.

(Continued from page 51)

(By United Press)

of the National Government in Nanking.

The frequent and sudden changes in central authority in China during the last decade, which have worked against the welfare of that country in its international relations.

The various temporary military dictatorships which have been established from time to time by military leaders in various Chinese provinces or groups of provinces.

Concerted Action

Another argument against early abolition has been that the Chinese judicial code has not been regarded as providing proper safeguards in civil and criminal cases.

The United Press informant believed that the Powers will take concerted action before there is a relinquishment of their extraterritorial privileges.

(By Associated Press)

the sympathy of the Government in Washington with Chinese aspirations.

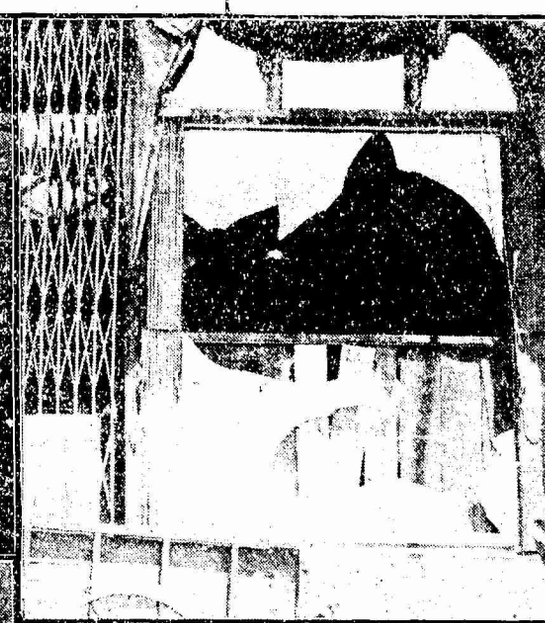
Will Ask Information

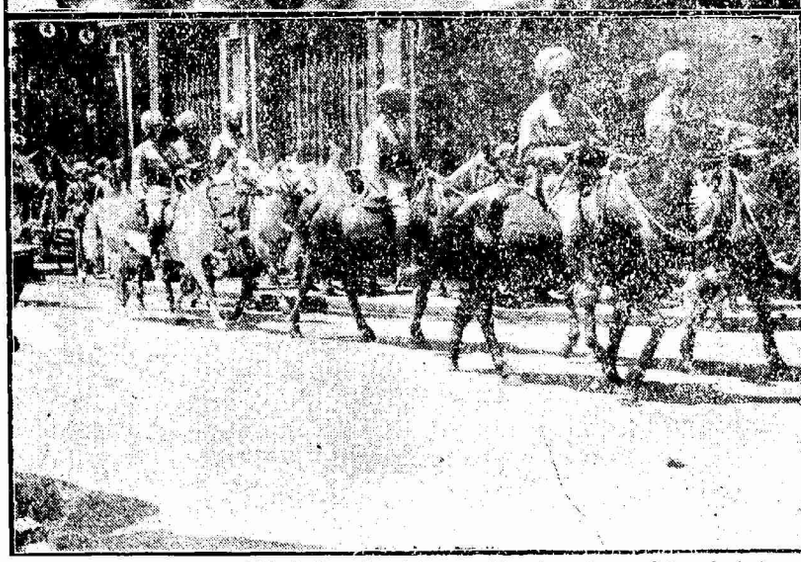
It will not even hint that the United States opposes the eventual relinquishment of American privileges in China, but will express interest in the desires enunciated by the National Government.

Certain information will be asked with regard to the guarantees the National Government will offer to insure proper operation of their juridical system when applied to Americans: what guarantees of property rights can be offered, and what can be expected from the operation of the proposed criminal code. Numerous minor points concerning civil jurisdiction and marriage laws will be raised in the note.

SHANGHAI OBSERVES THE MAY THIRTY ANNIVERSARY

Whether due to the present political tension between the Central Government and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, or other causes, the disturbances within the Shanghai International Settlement on the May 30 anniversary this year, exceeded those of last year. The picture opposite shows the large Municipal Police van and foreign policemen on one of the chief streets ready for an emergency. The Chinese policeman in the foreground apparently was assigned the job of directing the traffic. The picture in the center at the left shows an Indian Sikh policeman assisting in the arrest of Chinese student demonstrator, while the picture at the right shows a smashed window in one of the local Chinese newspaper offices that was invaded by a mob on the grounds that the paper was supporting the "imperialists." The May 30 incident occurred in 1925 when British police in the International Settlement fired on a mob of Chinese students and laborers on Nanking Road, resulting in a general strike and nation-wide boycott of British goods by the Chinese.





Above is a squad of British Indian Sikh police marching through one of the principal streets of the Settlement, while the picture with the Chinese inscription is the monument which the Chinese have erected in honor of the Chinese students and laborers killed in the May 30 incident of 1925.

China Pays Homage To Sun Yat-sen in Great Burial Ceremony

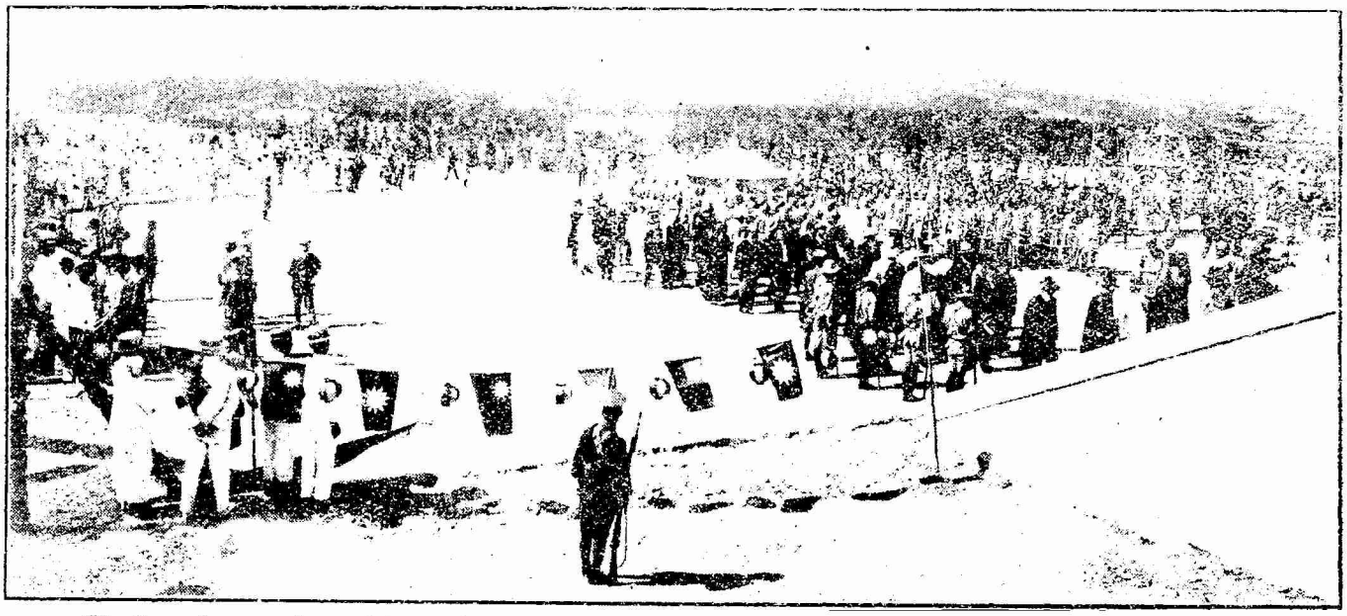
BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

MILLIONS upon millions of China's people paid homage to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Revolution, on June 1, when the mortal remains of Chung San were laid to rest in the magnificent mausoleum at Nanking. Twenty-five thousand people were in line in the funeral procession in Nanking, where far more than this number lined the road along which the parade passed. Throughout the country many millions paid their tribute to the great revolutionist.

And now, in death, Chung San received a respect and homage from the diplomats of the nations of the world such as he never received in his lifetime. Imposing delegations from all foreign states (excepting, curiously enough, the country which he regarded as China's truest friend and natural ally, and where he is best known and most deeply honored) came to Nanking to pay their last (and in many cases their first) respects to the man who had devoted his life to the liberation of China from foreign domination, including their own. Maligned, attacked, and pursued in life, in death he was triumphant.

The facade of the headquarters was also decorated in blue and white, topped with a portrait of Dr. Sun, and a huge blue and white pailou was erected at the main entrance.

It was here that the body lay from May 28 to the morning of June 1. Day after day watchers were with it—men from the very highest positions in the nation. On May 28, the day of its arrival, Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai and Hu Han-min were there from 4 to 8 p.m., to be followed for the next four-hour watch by Liu Yu-ying, Tai Chi-tao, and Chen Tien-fang; May 29, from 12 to 4 a.m. there were Li Wen-fang, Ling Shiang and Chen Shao-ying; 4-8 a.m., Chen Yao-huan, Liu Chi-wen and Chang Chung; 8-12 a.m., Ling Hwei-ting, Ku Ying-feng and Ling Yung-he; 12-4 p.m., H. H. Kung, C. T. Wang and Wang Peh-chung; 4-8 p.m., Shao Li-tse, Mrs. Liao Chung-kai and Yang Shing-fu; 8-12 p.m., Chang Tao-fan, Yu Ching-tang and Teng Ching-yang; May 30, 12-4 a.m., Chen Kuo-fu, T. V. Soong and Yeh Chu-chang; 4-8 a.m., Chu Chia-hua, Chen Li-fu, and Chang Ching-kiang; 8-12 a.m., Chu Pei-teh, Huang Hsi and Ku Cheng-luen; 12-4 p.m., Fang Chu-hwei, Liu Wen-tao and Tang Sheng-tse; 4-8 p.m., Ling Seng, Chang Chi and Wu Ti-cheng; 8-12 p.m., Ho Ying-ching, Wang Peh-ling and Miao Ping; May 31, 12-4 a.m., Wu Chi-hwei, Chiang Mon-ling and Chu Ming-yi; 4-8 a.m., Tsai Yuan-pei, Wang Chung-hui and Wei Tao-ming; 8-12 a.m., Shao Yuan-chung, Kwei Tsung-chi and Chen Shao-kwan; 12-4 p.m., Yang Shu-chwang, Chow Chi-kang and Ting Shao-wu; 4-8 p.m., Enkepatu, Ke Hing-e and Cheng Hung-nien; 8-12 p.m., Yu Yiu-jen, Ting Wei-feng and Tseng Yang-fu; June 1, 12-4 a.m., Chao Tai-wen, Chiao Yi-tang and Yi Pei-chi; 4-8 a.m., Chen Chia-yu, Ho Yao-chu and Li Yu-ying.



The funeral procession arriving at the foot of Purple Mountain, after a march of nearly six miles from the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking. This picture shows the terminus of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Highway which was constructed by the National Government especially for the State Funeral Services. The road, however, will be of utilitarian value to Nanking since it is the only modern road in the city and connects directly with the banks of the Yangtsze. It is fifteen miles long and of modern construction.

Not for twenty years, since the funeral of the Empress Dowager, has a burial ceremony been held of comparable magnificence. But the color and exotic splendor of the great ceremony of two decades ago contrasted strikingly with the essential simplicity, and the prevailing blue and white (with black instead of white as a mourning color) of Chung San's funeral. One was the magnificent pageant of an old and alien empire, already tottering to its fall. The other was the sign and symbol of the Chinese Republic.

Early Ceremonies

The body of Sun Yat-sen, which reached Pukow from Peiping on May 28 and was taken to the central headquarters of the Kuomintang in Nanking the same day, lay in state here until the day of the funeral, June 1. The magnificent casket was draped in the Party and National flags, and was uncovered so that visitors could look upon the face of the dead leader, somewhat darker and perhaps a little smaller than in life, but otherwise unchanged since his death. Before and to the sides of the casket were wreaths and floral and written tributes, and at the foot of it incense arose from an old censer. On the wall at the head of the casket was hung a life-size portrait of Chung San. Aside from the many wreaths, the only colors in the hall were blue and white, giving an effect of simplicity and dignity throughout.

Paying Their Respects

So great was the number of visitors, both private individuals and representatives of various bodies both public and private, that special hours were assigned to different categories of guests. On May 29 each hour was filled, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. The first hour came members of various Central Party committees, staff members of the Central Party, President, members and staff of the State Council, then the Army Disbandment and Reorganization Committee and representatives from all Party organs; representatives from all provinces, municipalities and special municipal areas; Executive Yuan, Mongolian and Tibetan

Commission, Anti-Opium Committee, etc.; Judicial Yuan, Supreme Court, Judges and Examination Yuan; Central Yuan, Ministry of Interior, Bureau of Public Safety, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of War; Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, Ministry of Finance; Ministries of Education, Railways, and Health; Ministry of Navy, Military Advisers' Headquarters, Office of Chief-of-Staff; Headquarters of Nanking Gendarmerie Commander, Nanking Special Municipality, representatives of naval squadron and aviation corps.

The following day, May 30, came representatives of overseas Chinese, representatives of farmers and laborers, representatives of merchants, delegates from schools and student bodies, Military Academy and Army Training Corps, the Nanking Press Association, representatives of women's and other organizations.

Foreign diplomatic representatives from nineteen countries and the Vatican arrived at Nanking on May 29. On the morning of May 31 the representatives were received at the office of the National Government by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang.

Tribute from Diplomatic Corps

At about nine o'clock the diplomats proceeded to the Party Headquarters to pay their respects to the late leader. In the hall where the body lay in state they assembled in the broad space at the foot of the aisle leading to the dais upon which the casket rested. In the balcony of the room were two Chinese bands, coming in from time to time with a more than mournful dirge composed especially for the occasion.

"We hope that, from now on, China will be forever unified and there will be everlasting peace in the country, and that China will cooperate with the friendly Powers in the promotion of mutual goodwill.

"The foreign diplomatic representatives, out of respect for the character and personality of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, submit this statement before his remains."

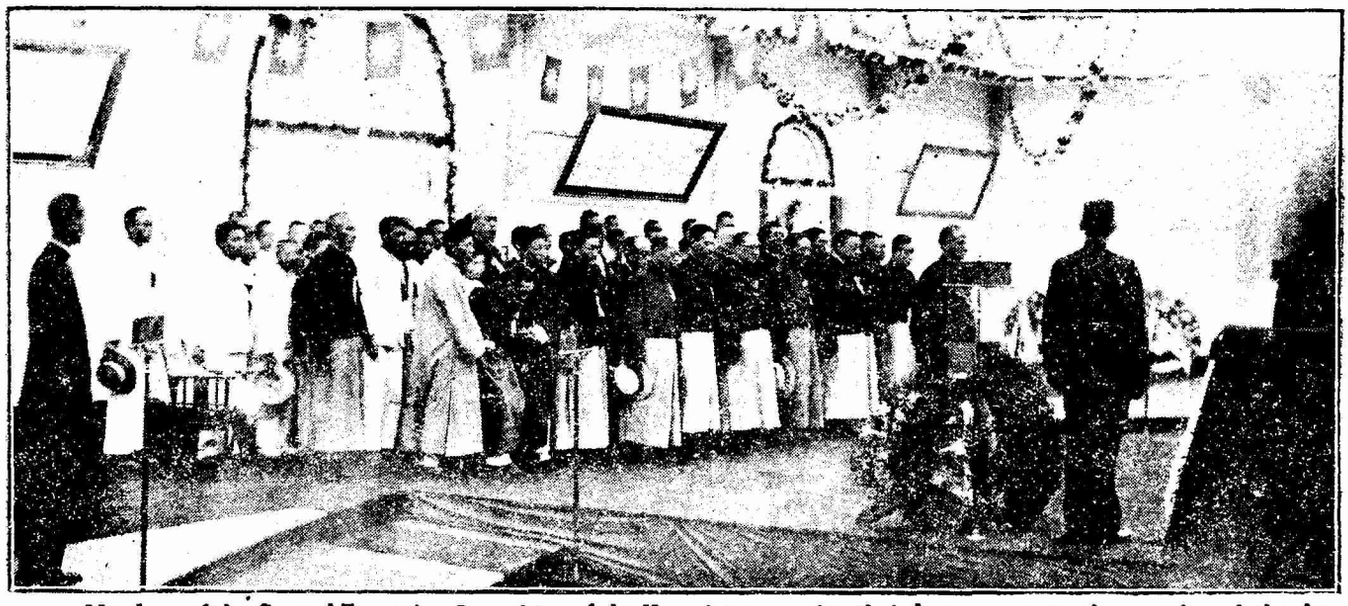
Bows To the Deceased

Following Mr. Oudendijk, the various legations paid their respects to the deceased. The Japanese representation was outstanding, eighteen in all, next in number being the British, with the United States third in point of size. Each Minister, followed by his suite, moved to the foot of the central aisle, then the Minister advanced alone, stopping and bowing three times (i.e., at each three steps), presenting a wreath at the foot of the dais, and returning down the aisle, bowing, in the same way, following which the entire delegation passed around the hall, mounted the dais, and each member bowed in turn to the deceased.

Following the diplomatic representatives, foreign press representatives assembled to pay their respects in the same way.

Other foreign guests paid their respects during the day, including some old friends of Dr. Sun. Chinese friends of the late leader, and members of his family, visited the hall during the afternoon.

All night vigil was kept at the Party Headquarters, with picked troops and special guards. The procession, originally scheduled to start at 6 a.m. the following morning, was moved up two hours, and from midnight all Nanking, particularly in the district between the Drum



Members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang paying their last respects to the remains of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking where the body lay in state for a period of three days following its arrival from Peiping on May 26 and prior to the State Funeral Services on June 1.

After the reading of Chung-San's Will, Mr. Oudendijk, Dutch Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, stepped forward up the aisle, and read a statement on behalf of the diplomatic body, first in French and then in Chinese, as follows:

"On the occasion of the State Burial of the first President of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Minister for the Netherlands, on behalf of the various diplomatic representatives present, makes the following statement:

"The State Burial of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is not only looked upon by the people of China as one of its most important ceremonies, but all the people of the world also have the same regard for the ceremony. Therefore, the National Government invited the friendly Powers to send delegates to attend the State Burial ceremony. The rulers of the various countries immediately appointed delegates to attend this important ceremony.

"This occasion, which attracts the attention of the entire world, also demonstrates that China is at last unified, and that there will be a stable Government for many years to come. The wish that China shall have a stable Government and that the country shall be unified was not only the wish of the late Leader, but also of the friendly Powers and their rulers, and we are happy to state that these wishes are now fulfilled.

Tower and Party Headquarters, and along Chung San Road, was a busy city of the night. Electric lights, which in many places are shut off from 11 p.m. until morning, went on everywhere at 2 a.m., and by four o'clock everything was ready for the start.

For days before the funeral ceremony flags were appearing on buildings throughout the city, all at half mast. Government and Party buildings were decorated with flags and streamers, and many with great pailous, that at the Party Headquarters being most imposing. From thousands upon thousands of private houses throughout the city fluttered the blue-and-white sun flag, alone or on the red ground of the national emblem. Along Chung San Road were erected great pailous, tributes from various provinces or from public or overseas bodies. Late on the night of May 31 the long line of electric lights, stretching mile upon mile along Chung San Road, looked down upon thousands of troops, marching, squatting at rest, or standing at attention, and upon grandstands in which faithful watchers were already congregating by midnight. A waning moon shed its faint light over the scene.

Leaders Gather

A little after midnight Kuomintang leaders began to assemble at the Party Headquarters, outstanding among these being of course Dr. Sun's widow, Mme. Sun Soong

Ching-ling, returned from years of voluntary exile to attend the ceremony. Other prominent figures were Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Fo, T. V. Soong, Hu Han-min, C. T. Wang, Tai Chi-tao, Chen Kuo-fu, and Tsai Yuan-pei.

At about three o'clock the diplomatic representatives and their staffs, in full uniform, arrived at Party Headquarters. At four a simple service was held in the Central Hall of the Headquarters, participated in only by close relatives of Dr. Sun, Party and Government leaders, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, following which the pall-bearers carried out the casket, draped as before with the colors, to the waiting motor-hearse. Miles away, on Lion Hill, a salute of 101 guns paid tribute. Behind the casket followed Mme. Sun and Sun Fo, widow and son of the deceased, then Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Chiang, and others.

Along Chung San Road the parade was falling in line. Cavalry and foot-soldiers, military, naval, and other bands, marines, naval officers and men, police officers and men, representatives of farmers' and merchants' associations, representatives of schools, student bodies, women's organizations, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, delegates from Chinese overseas, from the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, from municipalities, from various branches and bureaus of the National Government, from the district and provincial Kuomintang organizations, from the Nanking Special District Kuomintang, from the staff of the Central Party Headquarters, stretched out in a long procession of more than three miles. Last came members of the State Council and officials of the first rank, members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, friends and relatives of Dr. Sun, and the hearse. Scores of the outstanding figures in the country walked the five miles to the mausoleum, their hands to the ropes as pall-bearers.

Long Procession

At a little after four the long procession actually started, armored cars and cavalry leading through the long street, still lighted only by the electric bulbs and the pale glimmer of the moon. As the faint grey in the east brightened into dawn, airplanes could be seen circling overhead. Slowly and steadily the cortege moved towards the mausoleum, Chung San's last resting place.

The diplomatic representatives accompanied the procession only to the Drum Tower, from where they were permitted to motor ahead to the foot of the steps leading to the mausoleum. There they waited until the procession arrived.

The khaki or blue-grey of the soldiers' uniforms in the procession were followed by or interspersed with the white of government officials and employees, and the black gowns of near relatives or high Government or Party officials. The black arm-band in token of mourning was everywhere. Back near the hearse came a number of carriages, bearing mostly women mourners, Mme. Sun being first in this part of the procession in a closely covered vehicle. In front of the hearse was borne a big portrait of Dr. Sun.

All along the road as the procession passed through the city were armed guards with drawn mausers in hand. Crowds were permitted to stand a little back of the road itself, but the road was closed to all traffic from 4 a.m. until after the last of the funeral cortege had passed. An hour and a half it took to go by, with its thousands upon thousands of marching men and women, with boys and girls from school, with its bands and their slow dirge.

Long before the steps of the mausoleum were reached the sun was shining down with summer intensity. The head of the procession reached the foot of the steps, after a march of five miles, at a little before eight, but it was considerably after nine before the end of it had arrived. With the growing heat, some were beginning to fall by the wayside, and it was indeed fortunate that the procession had been started two hours earlier than originally planned. About a hundred and fifty persons were prostrated by the sun and heat at the mausoleum, and were given first aid treatment by the Red Cross station there. A number of others suffered en route, and some spectators were also sunstruck.

At The Mausoleum

As the procession arrived, the marchers were assigned to one side or the other of the great staircase, just below the mausoleum itself, and there they waited for hours, in the increasingly torrid sun, on the sloping ground. The diplomatic representatives stood at the foot of the steps awaiting the arrival of the hearse. When this arrived, the casket was placed by the bearers in an imposing blue and white catafalque and slowly borne up the steps. In front walked the chief mourners, Mme. Sun being assisted by her brothers on either side, shielded by a black curtain around the group. The pall-bearers mounted the steps slowly and with many pauses, foreign ministers and representatives also putting their hands to the ropes. Naval officers also moved along with the cortege, and Chinese and foreign civilians, including many Japanese, kept abreast with it on the left. Almost an hour did the procession move slowly up, until the casket reached the door of the mausoleum, was taken on the shoulders of the bearers with their sun-flagged uniforms, and the catafalque was taken down again. Throughout the march, with only occasional pauses, the dirge was played by the bands lining the steps.

The chief mourners, honorary pall-bearers, diplomatic and naval representatives, and some other foreign and Chinese guests including press representatives, entered the mausoleum and stood in silence while the casket was lowered onto a wide pedestal, around which were wreaths of flowers and silver, and written tributes. The mourners themselves stood in a nearly closed circle around, with Mme. Sun nearest the casket. A tribute to the late leader was read out, being transmitted by microphones through loud-speakers on the outside of the mausoleum so that all of the tens of thousands assembled by the steps could hear. A call for music, and the dirge was heard once more. Dr. Sun's will was read, a wreath presented, and a last tribute paid by Mr. Oudendijk on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps before the casket was again lifted and carried into the inner vault, where it was slowly lowered into the crypt.

The Final Rites

In the vault the final tokens of respect were given. One by one those present filed into the vault, first the close relations, then Government and Party officials and intimate friends, then official foreign delegations and other visitors, walking slowly around the circular crypt, illuminated by indirect lighting, and after a final bow passing out into the hall of the mausoleum again. A few, including some of Dr. Sun's old Japanese friends, stopped at the foot of the casket and murmured a last prayer for the soul of the deceased.

A salute of a hundred and one guns was sounded from Lion Hill, and the foreign warships in the river also fired salutes. At twelve o'clock there were three minutes of silence, not very well observed.

The ceremony at the mausoleum was originally scheduled for noon, but owing to the early start of the procession the final rites were completed by about eleven o'clock, and by noon most of the paraders were on their way home.

Many Foreign Delegates

The official delegation from the Diplomatic Body is given as follows:

Doyen of the Corps, and Minister from the Netherlands:—H.E. M. W.J. Oudendijk.

America:—H. E. M. John van A. MacMurray, Admiral Bristol, Captain Halsey Powell, Major John Magruder, Mr. Howard Bucknell. In addition to the U. S. Legation personnel, the American Government was also represented by Admiral Mark L. Bristol and staff including marine officers stationed at Shanghai and officials of the U. S. Consulates at Nanking and Shanghai.

Germany:—H. E. M. H. von Borch, Herr M. Fisher, Dr. W. Wagner.

Belgium:—H. E. M. le Baron le Maire de Warzee d'Hermalle, M. le Baron Jules Guillaume, M. Robert Silvercruys.

Brazil:—H. E. M. Pedro Eugenio Soares.

Cuba:—Dr. J .L. Gomez Garriga.

Denmark:—M. Wilhelm Eickhoff.

Spain:—H. E. Don Justo Garrido y Cisneros, Don Jose Gallostra y Coello de Portugal.

France:—H. E. M. le Comte de Martel, M. le Comte Stanislas Ostrorog, M. R. Blondeau, M. le Commandant Casseville, M. le Captain de Corvette Rosati.

Great Britain:—H. E. Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, Admiral A. K. Waistell, Rear-Admiral H. G. Tweedie, Colonel G. Badham-Thornhill, Mr. H. H. Fox, Mr. W. M. Hewlett, Mr. E. Teichman, Mr. A. F. Aveling, Captain J. Wolfe-Murray, Mr. L. C. E. Ayre, Lieutenant D. P. Evans, Mr. D. Clarke.

Italy:—H. E. M. Daniels Vare, M. le Comte Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo.

Japan:—H. E. M. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Messrs. Heitaro Yokotake, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Taro Kimimori, Eiji Amau, Issaku Okamoto, Manabu Arino, Major General Yoshiji Tatekawa, Captain Seijiu Senda, Captain Teijiro Sugisaka, Lieutenant Kiyoma Fujibara, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Captain Shitsue Tsuda, Lieut.-Colonel Seiichi Iwamura.

Norway:—M. N. Aall.

Portugal:—M. Luis Esteves Fernandes.

Sweden:—M. le Baron Carl Leijonbufvud.

Turkey:—Fuad Bey.
Poland:—M. Weydenthal, M. Krysinski.

Soldiers Killed In Accident

One tragic incident marred the day. Early in the morning an autobus filled with soldiers, with too many loading down one side, turned turtle on Chung San Road not far from the Ming tomb when going at a rapid pace en route to the start of the procession, this being at about 3 a.m. There were between thirty and forty men packed into the bus, and three were killed outright, two more died in the course of the afternoon, and about twenty were taken to hospital some of whom are not expected to survive.

The paraders and spectators affected by the sun and heat had the advantage of prompt treatment by first aid corps, fourteen of which were stationed along the line of the procession. In spite of the quick and efficient attention rendered, a number of those prostrated were in a rather serious condition, but I have heard of no fatalities as yet.

Mme. Sun Is Tragic Figure

Outstanding is the figure of Mme Sun Soong Ching-ling, widow of the great leader. In her years of sorrow and voluntary exile she has grown thinner, and there is a weary and tragic expression in her face which reflects what she has passed through in this time of tribulation. During her few days in Nanking last week she stopped at a house specially built for Dr. Sun's family on the side of Purple Mountain, close to the mausoleum.

Her appearance is modest and even poor. Throughout she has been wearing a cheap gown of black cotton, with black stockings and shoes of the same grade. She has no desire to participate in the privileges now open to her as the widow of the great leader, and wishes only to see the policies to which he devoted the last years of his life carried out to the full.

This quiet, devoted little woman is a troubled and tragic figure. There is no rest for her. But there in that quiet crypt at Nanking, in that magnificent mausoleum of a splendor such as Sun Yat-sen never dreamed of and probably never desired for himself, the troubled soul of Chung San, rebel, conspirator, revolutionist, patriot, has at last found rest.

This cartoon, which appared in a recent issue of the Nanking *Chen Pao*, a weekly picture paper, refers to the May 30 incident of 1925. The inscription under the cartoon reas, "May 30! We must not forget the miserable slaughter of our fellow countrymen four years ago, right in the shadow of the War Cenotaph which stands for Right over Might."

The "Red Peril"

(*Manchester Guardian, May 2*)

Fear of Bolshevism grows with the distance from Moscow. There is not much of it in Berlin, there is more in London, but even in London it is not as hysterical as in Chicago. The Bolsheviks themselves have several things in common with our extreme Tories. For example, they are supersafeguarders—Russian industries are so sheltered that the prices of Russian manufactured goods are enormous and the burden on the consumer heavier than anywhere else in the world. If by Bolshevism we mean the practice of the Bolsheviks in their own country, progressives would have more reason to fear it than would reactionaries. And if by Bolshevism we mean the doctrine which the Bolsheviks attempt to practise abroad—namely, the doctrine of universal revolt,—we are on analysis, bound to arrive at a similar conclusion. They have been in power for more than eleven years, with a world-wide apparatus at their disposal, with devoted followers everywhere, with the resources of a vast territory behind them, and with conditions not always unfavourable to their purpose.

Revolutions are often talked about as though they were made by wicked conspirators. They are not made, they come. The main responsibility for them lies not with revolutionaries but with reactionary governments. Revolution is the consequence of reaction, not reaction of revolution. Not Lenin but the Tsar was the father of the movement that overthrew the Russian social order, destroyed the Russian ruling class, and gave the land to the peasants. Whether there is ever to be a violent revolution in England depends least of all upon the English Communists. It depends mainly upon the hold that reaction has upon the governing class and through it on the social order. The danger to the social order—if it exists—is one coming from reaction at home. There is no reason to fear a violent revolution in this country. But if we can imagine a situation in which the contrast between wealth and poverty had become such as to have grown altogether intolerable, if liberties were suppressed, and if constitutional methods of promoting change remained impotent, then a situation would have arisen even in this country from which a social upheaval might be expected to follow. Such a situation has never been created except by reactionaries. But it is also true that the violence bringing such a situation to an end has never achieved as much as the slow but profound and lasting changes worked by democratic reform. No one was more aware of this than Oliver Cromwell. He, a master of violence, knew the limits of violence. "What we gain in a free way," he wrote, "is better than twice so much in a forced and will be more truly ours and our posterities' . . . . That which you have by force I look upon as nothing. I do not know that force is to be used except we cannot get what is for the good of the kingdom without force."

Yesterday was May Day, once the festival of international Socialism, but now the occasion for the empty and desperate gestures of the moribund Third International. In all the world's cities the Communists have displayed red banners and have marched through the streets, shouting death to the capitalists from whom the Russian Government hopes to obtain those large credits without which Russia's protected industries are doomed. There were a few collisions with the police, and a few unnecessary casualties, and many timid people were frightened. In Berlin there was heavier bloodshed, deliberately encountered (despite the warnings of the trade unions) because, so critical has the condition of the Third International become, that its street fighting and barricades are welcomed rather than shunned, seeing that they may help to create the illusion that behind all this violence there is power where there is no power. This is all that Bolshevism can do after more than eleven years. There is not a country outside Russia where the Third International has not lost ground. Its attack has spent all its force and has injured none so much as the Socialist parties all the world over, which in some countries have not recovered from the disintegration caused by the impact. It has helped none so much as reaction. Without it there might have been fewer dictatorships in Europe to-day. Admirers of Mussolini and enemies of organised labour would be perfectly consistent if they were to finance the Third International and so help it to recover the destructive power it once possessed. The Communist idea, on the other hand, existed long before Karl Marx was born. It has an essential quality that makes it imperishable. There is something of its idealism even in Moscow, but Moscow is not its repository or its stronghold. There is much of it in all progressive and humanitarian movements. It has nothing to do with the "Red Peril" that has borrowed its name. The use of the "Red Peril" to prejudice voters against liberty and progress is the most dishonest of all demagogic tricks.

49-070

Curtiss-Robertson Airplane Development at St. Louis

St. Louis, May 22.

The largest aireraft manufacturing company in the world in point of production will be created in St. Louis when the Curtiss-Robertson Aircraft Corporation enlarges its plant here for production of a new six-seat monoplane. An additional plant is to be erected at a cost $300,000.

Enlargement of the company is part of the expansion programme to be provided for by the refinancing plan announced in New York several days ago, which is to be voted on by stockholders July 15th. It is understood, however, that majority approval was obtained before the plan was voted by the Board of Directors.

The capacity of the corporation's present plant at Lambert St. Louis Field is to be doubled, and by September 1 a production of 130 planes per month is anticipated. Sixty-five planes are now produced each month. The present product it the Curtiss-Robin, a three-seat monoplane which sells as G.$4,000 with an OX motor and $7,500 with a Challenger motor. The new product, sixty-five of which will be produced each month after September 1 is of 170 horsepower and is expected to sell at G.$10,000. It will have a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour.

Expansion of the Curtiss-Robertson plant will call for a considerable increase in the number of employees.

The plan calls for retirement of the present 5,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding at G.$102 a share and authorisation of 100,000 shares of no-par common stock, of which 60,000 shares will be presently outstanding.

The new issue will bring G.$700 000 additional into the corporation's treasury.

Production of the new plane is expected to start in August. With an output of eighteen planes a week at present, the Curtiss-Robertson Company, headed by Major. William B. Robertson and backed by the Curtiss Aero and Motor Company, now produces more planes per square foot of floor space than any other manufacturer in the world, according to its officers. The present plant has 50,000 square feet of floor space.

The new plant will add impetus to the development of St. Louis as the world's aviation capital. The largest private air college in the world—Parks Air College—is located in the St. Louis Industrial District, in East St. Louis, Ill., fifteen minutes' from the downtown district. More than 700 students are now enrolled in the college. Recently headquarters of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., the coast-to-coast air-rail service, was established in this city.

Extensive improvement of Lambert St. Louis Flying Field to convert the field into a G.$2,000,000 Municipal Airport will claim a landmark known to many famous pilots throughout the country.

"Louie's Place", the little frame lunchroom where Colonel Lindbergh ate his meals when employed as an air-mail pilot here, is to be wrecked. Louie de Hatre, the proprietor, will move to more pretentious quarters very shortly.

Trademark Regulations Promulgated

The American Chamber of Commerce has been notified by the United States Consul General, Edwin S. Cunningham, of the promulgation of provisional regulations for the examination of trade mark registration certificates by the National Government. Mr. Cunningham quoted the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor on the subject as follows:

"According to the provisions of these regulations, those who hold certificates of registration issued by the former Peking Trade Mark Bureau need only submit these with a request for examination; those who only hold decisions of 'application in order' may request supplementary gazetting. Aside from the collection of a small fee for the process of examination, the registration fee will not be collected a second time, and the procedure is also very simple. This not only brings about a continuation of validity but also adds a further protection on the part of the present Government.

"As to those cases wherein only the fees have been paid but no action taken, all which date back prior to May, 1929, may, in accordance with a petition submitted by the Trade Mark Bureau and approved, if a sealed receipt is held or if the procedure is deemed complete, receive special consideration and be uniformly recognized as valid. Those which date subsequent to May 1 of that year and the circumstances of which fall within the category listed in Article VII of the Regulations Governing the Examinamotive of the Government in fixing this procedure was to tion as exceptions shall also uniformly be held valid. The afford convenience to merchants, Chinese and foreign merchants being handled alike."

Chinese Make Further Demands over Killing of Shop-keeper

The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hsu Mo, has lodged a further protest and demands with the British authorities in connection with the killing of a Chinese shop-keeper named Chang Hsueh-liang by British soldiers in Shanghai on May 19. According to a report appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* on June 4, Mr. Hsu Mo has sent to the British authorities a copy of the testimony of Chang's family regarding the cause of the incident. The protest also stated that the sum of $300 which the British military authorities had contributed toward the funeral expenses was considered insufficient and demands were made for further payment amounting to at least $5,000.

According to evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest, the trouble started when a British soldier dragged a Chinese boy into the British cantonment, allegedly for purpose of carnal assault. The boy called to his father for assistance and in the ensuing fight the father, a man, fifty-five years of age, was killed. The Chinese newspapers have printed considerable about the case and the local branch of the Kuomintang has demanded the evacuation of the British troops, plus indemnification for the killing. The *China Critic*, a weekly magazine printed in the English language by Chinese interests, in its issue of May 30 printed an extensive article about the case under the heading, "Degeneracy Among British Soldiers;" and also demanded the evacuation of the British troops. The article in the *Critic* also referred to other incidents allegedly involving members of the British defence forces and repeated the demand for evacuation.

It is reported the British authorities have promised to conduct a court-martial of the soldiers involved in the affair.

Studying the Orient

(*New York Evening Post, April 5*)

We have at various times had occasion to point out what we considered the need for greater facilities for the study of China and Japan if the American public is to play an intelligent part in the development of our Far Eastern policy. A detailed study of just what courses are at present offered on these two countries in our colleges and universities has now been made by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The conclusion clearly drawn in this report is that our univerities and colleges "are not yet prepared to equip either scholars or men of affairs to deal competently with the Orient."

Of the 546 institutions to which questionnaires were sent on this subject, 443 replied. Not a single course relating to the Far East was offered by 201. Oriental subjects were merely touched upon in courses offered by 131 and specific courses could be cited by only 111. The only colleges which gave evidence of any thorough attempt to cover the field were Washington, California, Harvard, Stanford, Columbia Chicago, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Radcliffe. Together these nine institutions account for 127 of the 281 courses on Japan and China which are given throughout the country.

The United States is a Pacific Power. Our relations with China and Japan are of continually increasing importance. We cannot afford to allow ignorance of the history and civilization of the Far East to cast any shadow upon developments which a better understanding might clarify.

New Postage Stamps for China

Philatelists now have new Chinese stamps in values of one cent, four cents, ten cents and one dollar to include in their collections. The stamps were issued on May 30 in commemoration of Sun Yat-sen's official burial and show a front view of the Memorial Hall of the tomb at the foot of Purple Mountain in Nanking. They are in colors of yellow, grey, blue and red and are overprinted with four small Chinese characters designating the provinces of Kirin, Sinkiang and Yunan, as in these provinces there are differences in the monetary values of the stamps.

During the past 17 years, excepting in minor retouching, the design of the regular issue of Chinese postage stamps has not been altered. It seems that now, however, the postal authorities are beginning to realize the importance of broadcasting political and domestic events through the medium of postal circulation. Through the use of stamps, it is possible for the Chinese Government to disseminate information regarding its resources, monuments, history, geography and natural scenery.

Chinese postage stamps were formerly printed in London, but the work is now done by the Chinese Bureau of engraving and printing.

Internal Loans of the Chinese National Government

BY Y. DUNG (董 霖)

(China Critic for May 16)

From May 1, 1927 to April, 1929, a period of less than two years, the Chinese National Government has issued, or sanctioned for issue, internal loans amounting to no less than $304,000,000. This includes the second issue of Treasury Bonds secured on the Cigarette Tax, recently authorized for issue by the National Government quotations for which are now available in the bond market, but does not include earlier loan issues by the Nationalist Government prior to its establishment in Nanking. Thus, to our knowledge, two issues of Premium Bonds, totalling $15,000,000 were floated by the Nationalist Government in Canton, and later two more issues of internal loans, known respectively as the Currency Reorganization Bonds for $20,000,000 and Hupeh Province Finance Reorganization Bonds for $15,000,000 were authorized by the Government in Hankow. It appears, therefore, that in all, over 354 million dollars worth of internal loans have been issued by the Nationalist Government, now the National Government, since the eventful days when it first established itself in the city of Canton. The burdens, however, of the Northern Military Expedition and later of a central government, were such that the Nanking Administration has been forced to resort to as many as 13 separate issues of internal loans within a comparatively short period of time. A list of these loans, the aggregate outstanding amount of which on April 1, 1929, was $270,300,000, is as follsws:

LIST OF INTERNAL LOANS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WITH AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING ON APRIL, 1929

Name	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
1—Shanghai Customs 2½%, Surtax Treasury Bonds (1st issue).....	$30,000,000	$9,000,000
2—Shanghai Customs 2½%, Surtax Treasury Bonds (2nd issue).....	40,000,000	40,000,000
3—Treasury Bonds Secured on Cigarette Tax (1st issue).....	16,000,000	10,000,000
4—Military Treasury Bonds (1st issue).....	6,000,000	6,000,000
5—Military Treasury Bonds (2nd issue).....	4,000,000	4,000,000
6—Tientsin Customs 2½%, Surtax Treasury Bonds.....	9,000,000	7,200,000
7—Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds 1st issue).....	20,000,000	18,000,000
8—Rehabilitation Short Therm Bonds (2nd issue).....	20,000,000	18,000,000
9—17th Year Short Term Currency Bonds.....	30,000,000	29,100,000
10—17th Year Long Term Currency Bonds.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
11—18th Year Famine Relief Bonds	10,000,000	10,000,000
12—18th Year Disbandment Bonds...	50,000,000	50,000,000
13—Treasury Bonds Secured on Cigarette Tax (2nd issue).....	24,000,000	24,000,000
Total	$304,000,000	$270,300,000

It is interesting to note that the majority of these loans were issued in the year 1928, there being as many as eight issues attributable to that year, as compared to two during the last half year of 1927 and three in the first few months of 1929. The aggregate amount of issue in 1928 reached a total of $150,000,000 or over 49% of the whole, although 1929 bids fair to be watched closely as during the first quarter of that year alone, the amount issued already totalled $84,000,000 or 27.63% of the whole, in addition to the fact that the period of issue of one of the loans in 1928, the Second Issue of the Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds, is scheduled to last until June of this year.

Naturally the first question that would arise with reference to these loans is what is being done with the enormous sum of money raised from them. In a way, the names by which many of them were called designate the purposes for which they were intended, although this does not always fully answer the question, for while we do not doubt the sincerity of the Government, no one could account with such certainty as to say that the fund raised is always faithfully expended for the purpose named. We may recall, for instance, that 1928 was an eventful year in the history of the Chinese nation marking, as it does, the successful completion of the Northern Expedition and the ultimate unification of the Republic. But the financial burdens of a military expedition are heavy, as much so as are the duties of a newly united government, with its manifold problems of disbandment, reconstruction, rehabilitation and reforms. Apparently then, the purposes for which this vast sum of money was expended can be summarized mainly as the following: (1) payment of heavy financial obligations incurred as a result of, and while the Northern Expedition was in progress; (2) heavy overhead military charges after the Expedition; (3) the meeting of budget deficits in the civil administration; and (4) expenditures for rehabilitation purposes.

We must dispel at this juncture the general conception that military expenditures eat away most of these loans. On the contrary, judging from the announced purpose for which these loans were issued, military expenses did not come in as a prominent factor by any means. Of course, we must repeat that one cannot tell whether the amount raised is always faithfully spent for the purposes originally named. Indeed, occasions might arise when, because of dire want, money was diverted from proper productive purposes to fill military needs. However, we can point to many laudable purposes for which these issues were intended. Thus the two issues of internal loans authorized by the Nationalist Government in Hankow were mainly intended for the reorganization of the finances and currency of the Hankow market. A large portion of the money then raised was consumed as capital for the Hankow Central Bank. Similarly, in tabulating the loan issues of the Nanking Administration, we find that a large portion goes to currency reorganization including the readjustment of depreciated Hankow notes of the Central Bank of Hankow, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and, of even greater significance, the establishment of the Central Bank of China in Shanghai. In addition, many other non-military expenditures may be pointed out, such as the two issues of Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds for rehabilitation purposes, the 18th Year Famine Relief Bonds for famine relief, several other issues for meeting of budget deficits and the 18th Year Disbandment Bonds for disbandment of superfluous soldiery. Classifying China's internal loans according to purpose of issue, we have the following table:

CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNAL LOANS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF ISSUE

	Amount	Percent
Currency Reorganization.....	$75,000,000	24.67
Making Up Deficits.....	73,000,000	24.01
Military Purposes.....	56,000,000	18.42
Disbandment.....	50,000,000	16.45
Rehabilitation.....	40,000,000	13.16
Famine Relief.....	10,000,000	3.29
Total.....	$304,000,000	100.00

The next question one would like to ask is what security is there behind these bonds. Manifestly, during the last few decades, especially from 1920 onwards, the finances of the Chinese Government have been in such deplorable state, with many defaultments of capital and interest, that usually the mere credit of the Government alone could not sufficiently guarantee the issue of many loans, although quite a few loans which, because of ulterior purposes, are unsecured or, if secured, are very unsatisfactorily so. On the other hand, practically all the sources of revenue have been ear-marked as securities for one loan or another. Foreign loans especially have occupied an overwhelming portion of these securities. A perusal of these loans discloses that their securities cover the following range of government revenues:

(a) Customs Revenue
(b) Salt Revenue
(c) Wine and Tobacco Taxes
(d) Kerosene and Gasolene Taxes
(e) Railway Revenue
(f) Likin, Octroi and other nominal securities
(g) Salt and Customs Surpluses
(h) Telegraph, Telephone, & Radiogram Revenue.

It is estimated that on January 1, 1929 outstanding amounts of China's external debts were as follows:*

Security	Original Currencies	Chinese Dollars
Customs Revenue	£38,355,000	427,274,700
	G.$46,150,000	106,098,850
Salt Revenue and Surplus	£12,971,000	144,496,940
	Yen 36,765,000	37,530,937
Wine and Tobacco Tax	G.$11,000,000	25,289,000
Nominal Securities	£9,000,000	100,260,000
	Frs. 100,000,000	8,949,025
Railway Income	£18,460,000	205,644,400
	Frs. 37,132,000	3,322,953
	Yen 61,037,000	62,308,604
	Glds 30,750,000	27,550,577
	Belg Frs. 137,743,000	43,044,687

*Figures quoted from E. Kann's article on China's Loan Obligations appearing in the *North China Daily News*. Dollar conversions my own

TOTAL	$1,191,770,673

It appears therefore that when the National Government established itself with a united country in Nanking, it came into inheritance of not only a depleted treasury, but one burdened with debts both within and without. Not to mention the impaired conditions of the Nation's credit, due to frequent defaultments of principal and interest, practically all the former channels of revenue had been set aside for settlement of loan claims. Revenues from the Chinese Maritime Customs which have practically always headed the list of China's revenues have been used time and again as security in addition to being mortgaged for repayment of the Boxer Indemnity—so much so that by this time only a very small portion of it is available for ordinary expenditures of the state, and this known as the Customs "Surplus" was itself many times mortgaged. Likewise, revenues from the salt gabelle have largely been ear-marked for loan purposes. So are revenues from wine and tobacco taxes, special tax on kerosene and gasolene, and others down the list. It devolves then, upon the Nanking Government to devise new measures in order to meet the requirement of security. This, in my opinion, she has accomplished with marked success. We do not mean simply that necessarily she has to rely upon the imposition of new taxes, for indeed the imposition of new taxes is by no means the only way out, as there are many measures, such as the elimination of squeezing and graft and the centralization of financial control, by which the National Treasury may be replenished. The only new taxes devised by the Ministry of Finance thus far are the wheat-flour tax and the new Consumption tax, the former instituted at the request of mill owners in lieu of likin and applicable to only the districts of Kiangsu-Chekiang and of Hopeh-Shantung, and the latter devised for collection in only five provinces. All of the remaining taxes have been mortgaged in rapid succession, so that not a single issue of the internal loans of the Chinese National Government is now without one form of security, all of which are, in my opinion, quite substantial since, as will be seen later, not a single cent of either principal or interest has been defaulted thus far. The various issues are secured as follows:

Secured On	Amount outstanding April 1,1929	Percent
Revenue from New Customs Tariff	$147,200,000	55.48
Revenue from Rolled Tobacco Tax	34,000,000	12 82
Customs Surplus	45,000,000	16.96
Stamp Tax	10,000,000	3.77
German Share of Boxer Indemnity	29,100,000	10.97
Total	$265,300,000	100.00

From the foregoing, we see that revenue from Customs duties is still the mainstay for repayment of China's internal debts. It should be noted, however, that under this heading are included such issues formerly secured on the inland tax, of 2½% Surtax, and those on the Special Tax on Kerosene and Gasolene. Thus, prior to the adoption of the New Customs Tariff, the two issues of Shanghai Customs 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds and the single issue of Tientsin Customs 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds were secured, as their names indicate, on revenues from the 2½% Surtax of the Shanghai and Tientsin Customs respectively, while the two issues of Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds were both secured on receipts from the Special Tax on Kerosene and Gasolene, Both of these taxes, the 2½% Surtax and the Special Tax on Kerosene and Gasolene, have been abolished with the coming into effect of the new Customs Tariff.

Channels of Revenue Blocked

A careful scrutiny of these various amounts of loans secured on the several sources of revenues confirms our earlier statement that at present practically all the channels of revenue are blocked due to the loan obligations. Thus far very few taxes have not been earmarked for loan repayments, and these include Postal Parcels Tax†, Wheat Flour Tax, (both of which, however, bring in relatively small amounts of revenue) and the newly devised Consumption Tax. But even these may be commandeered before long and other sources of revenue, if any, called upon, should the present policy of "loans and more loans" be continued. However, let us hope that if the policy of borrowing must be followed, which inherently is not harmful, the time will come when the credit of the nation has been so well restored and augmented that its mere promise alone, without specially ear-marking any revenue, will suffice to serve as ample guarantee for any loans it chooses to issue.

A survey of the interest rates allowed on these bond issues shows that they bring fairly high returns, although they are by no means excessive, considering the general level of interest rates attainable in the market. But we must also consider that in practically all the cases the bonds were issued at prices ranging from 96 to 98 percent of the face value, that in actual cases they are obtainable at prices considerably below the par value, and that in many cases, in addition to the usual discounts, interest was prepaid, such as in the case of the two issues of Rehabilitation bonds where interest for the first half year was prepaid. Except in the case of the 17th Year Long Term Currency Bonds, which pays interest at only 2% per annum due to the peculiar circumstances, namely, the readjustment of depreciated Hankow notes of the three National banks, under which the bonds were issued and also due to the fact that the bonds will not all have matured until a far distant future, 1953, when interest rates in general are expected to be lower than now, in all other cases interest is allowed at rates always on or above 8%. In most cases where the bonds will have matured before 1931, the interest rates are above 8%, such as 8.4% or 9.6% per annum payable monthly. In the case of bonds maturing at a later date such as 1938, the rates are usually 8%. Neglecting other factors, this is considerably higher than those granted on "old" bonds of the Peking Administration where the range is from six to eight percent. From that it is seen that Chinese internal bonds are fairly good investments, always provided, of course, that all interest payments and principal repayments, when due, are fully and promptly met, which, fortunately, has been the case thus far. Indeed, even in the case of some "old" bonds where there has been defaultment of capital, the general observation is that interest payments were practically always met, so that if the investor succeeds in getting hold of these bonds at their low market prices and thereafter remains satisfied with clipping and cashing the interest coupons alone, viewing the principal somewhat with abandon, he will get at least a 12% return on his capital outlays.

Burdened with heavy interest outlays, the National Government naturally protects itself with the issue of bonds most of which are to durate for comparatively short periods of time. If bonds must be issued, the Government sees to it that the heavy burdens will not be borne for long, just as, to illustrate, in the case of an operation the surgeon always endeavours to minimize to the least possible the patient's sufferings. On the other hand, as we look at the matter differently, many times preference was given to the issue of short term bonds rather than to the suicidal, the convenient, practice of recklessly inflating the Nation's paper currencies without adequate reserves, or to the expensive policy of always paying the high prices of current bank-borrowings. Therefore, we find, upon carefully scrutinizing the period of issue of these loans, that the majority of them are for periods less than three years, that a large percentage is from four to six years, while in only one instance does the duration exceed twenty-five years, in which instance the interest allowed is only 2½% per annum, and repayment of principal will not commence until fully five years after the date of its issue. The following table is self-explanatory:

Duration of Bonds	Amount Issued	Percent
2-3 Years	$109,000,000	35.85
4-6 Years	80,000,000	26 32
10-11 Years	70,000,000	23.03
Over 25 Years	45,000,000	14 80
Total	$304,000,000	100.00

No Loans Defaulted

We note also another policy of the National Government that deserves mentioning or rather, re-mentioning, since it has already been stated elsewhere. This is that whenever payment of interest or repayment of principal is due, it is always faithfully and promptly met regardless of what financial stringency the National Government may happen to be in. Thus far not a single cent of interest or principal has been defaulted, which is in striking contrast to the practices of the Peking regime, as up to January 1, 1929, overdue payments on both interest and capital of loans issued by that administration amounted to well over 80 million dollars, with the additional probable likelihood that another 18 million dollars might be defaulted in 1929. While such defaultments are by no means the fault of the Nanking Administration, since often there is no definite security behind them or, if any, that such is sometimes quite inadequate, not to mention the questionable uses to which many of these bonds were put, readjustment of these delinquent loans will probably come in due course of time now that the Nanking Administration has inherited the fortunes, or, in this case, the *misfortunes*, of

†A portion of the postal parcels tax of Kiangsu Province was used as security for the second issue of the Shanghai Customs 2½% Surtax, prior to the adoption of the new Customs Tariff

a Central Government, just as she has already definitely signified her intentions to readjust certain unsecured foreign loans by allotments from the customs revenues.

By incurring upon herself the necessity of writing off most of her indebtedness within as short a period of time as possible and at the same time making it a positive policy that interest and capital payments when due will always be promptly met, the National Government has overcome the objection relative to these bond issues by her opponents who are cynical about the longevity of the present regime and who hence venture to doubt the worth and stability of her bonds. But there is also added protection given to her bond-holders. This is the establishment of a Sinking Fund Board composed of business and government representatives charged with the care of funds for the payment of both interest and principal on many of the loan issues. The Shanghai Customs 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds Sinking Fund Board was organized originally for the custody of funds derived from the 2½% Surtax and specified for use in the repayment of principal and interest on the Shanghai Customs 2½% Surtax Treasury Bonds. By making it a point that revenue derived from the various taxes pledged for securities will always be remitted direct to the Board for safe-keeping and that there will be full publicity of accounts so that the actual conditions of the sinking funds may be had at any time, the credit of the Government with special reference to its internal bonds is greatly augmented. In fact, the operation of this Board has generated so much confidence that its functions have been extended from time to time so that until now it has custody of sinking funds for the two issues of Shanghai Customs 1½% Surtax Treasury Bonds, the first issue of Treasury Bonds secured on Rolled Tobacco Tax, the Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds, and the 17th Year Short Term Currency Bonds, the total amount of which being no less than $156,000,000.

It is significant to note that from May 1927 to the present the Chinese Government has regularly and promptly written off interest payments up to the amount of $12,956,500. During the same period of time, repayment of principal has amounted to as much as $31,900,000. From now on, for many more years, equally large amounts of capital and interest will have to be disbursed annually and with equal promptness and regularity in order to maintain the credit position of the government. Assuming that no more new loans will be floated here-after—a very unlikely assumption in view of the existing urgent need for funds—and neglecting the amount of interest to be paid annually which, in the absence of further loans, will decrease every year with the increase in the total amount of capital to have been written off, the National Government will have to meet capital repayments, for the next five years, amounting on the average to over $30,000,000 per year, altho the burden thereafter will be somewhat lighter.

Effect of Disturbances on Bonds

Whether or not these heavy disbursements will be met regularly depends to a great extent upon the continued stability of the present Government as well as on its ability to wrest from the militarists in various localities the financial reins of the nation. Needless to say, disturbances and civil warfare have their damaging effect upon the value and worth of these bonds. We have seen how government bond prices fell precariously in those eventful days when Sun Chuan-fang's armies well-nigh staged a comeback in their last attempt on Nanking only to receive an ultimate set-back in the battle of Lung-tan. Recent difference with the Kuangsi faction in Hankow has caused many a tumble in the Shanghai bond market, altho from the beginning there has been general confidence in the success of the punitive expedition.

However, the coming into effect of the new Customs tariff, on the increased revenue from which the majority of the internal loans are now secured, has greatly augmented the position of these bonds. Added to this is the further anticipation of the recovery of full tariff autonomy in the coming year. At the same time successes of the Government forces in Hankow have extended the domain of the National treasury to include revenues from both Hupeh and Hunan instead of being confined,as heretofore, to the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang as pointed out by Minister T. V. Soong in his memorandum to the Disbandment Conference. Reorganization of the greatly disturbed finances in these two Hu districts, together with the greatly enhanced possibility of centralization of financial control for which the Nanking Government has thus far bargained almost in vain, will greatly increase the finanial strength of the Government and thus furnish additional backing to the security behind her loans.

Just one more thought. Hitherto, the National Government has limited herself to the confines of this country as the logical place for the floating of her various loan issues. Unlike the dark days of the Peking regime which resorted time and again to foreign borrowings many of which were for questionable purposes as, for instance, the famed Nishihara Loans, not a single cent of foreign money has been borrowed by the Finance Ministry in the name of the National Government. Whether or not this is because of the unwillingness on the part of foreign bankers to advance China any more cash due to her impaired credit conditions or other reasons, or whether or not it is because of China's own unwillingness to resort to foreign loans which, as many people will loudly claim so often savour of imperialism, we shall refrain from essaying here. But the significant fact remains to be stated that within a period of less than two years the National Government has successfully floated, without foreign help, loans amounting to over 304 million dollars which amount alone is considerably in excess of the sum total, namely $258,392,000, of existing internal loans issued by the Northern Government in their many years of activities in Peking. Rightly or wrongly foreign capitalists have always ventured the opinion that only foreign capital will deliver China from her present financial chaos. There is much truth in this statement provided that foreign loans can be obtained upon reasonable terms and that no unfair advantages be wrought from the debtor nation. On the other hand, be it remembered that so long as the confidence of the people can be had, a whole lot of money can still be raised within China's borders from among her own teeming millions.

Two Indian "Spies" Kicked Out of Nanking

A letter received by *The Review* from a member of the Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association in Nanking on June 4, stated that two alleged Indian spies, named A. K. Paul and Samunder Khan, were arrested by the Nanking police and deported from the city. The letter stated that the alleged spies had been sent to Nanking, supposedly by some branch of the British Indian Secret Service in Shanghai for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the Eastern Oppressed Peoples' Association. According to the report Samunder Khan, allegedly a member of the Indian branch of the police department of the International Settlement, arrived in Nanking and turned up at the office of the E. O. P. A. but refused to divulge the purpose of his trip to the Chinese capital. Shortly after his arrival he was joined by the other alleged spy, A. K. Paul. When they refused to divulge the purpose of their trip to Nanking, the police were notified and both were taken to the railway station and deported from the city. Their handbags and papers were confiscated by the Nanking police and disclosures regarding the contents are shortly to be made by the Nanking municipal authorities. An article dealing with the "Persecution of Indian Nationalists in China," appeared in *The Review* on June 1.

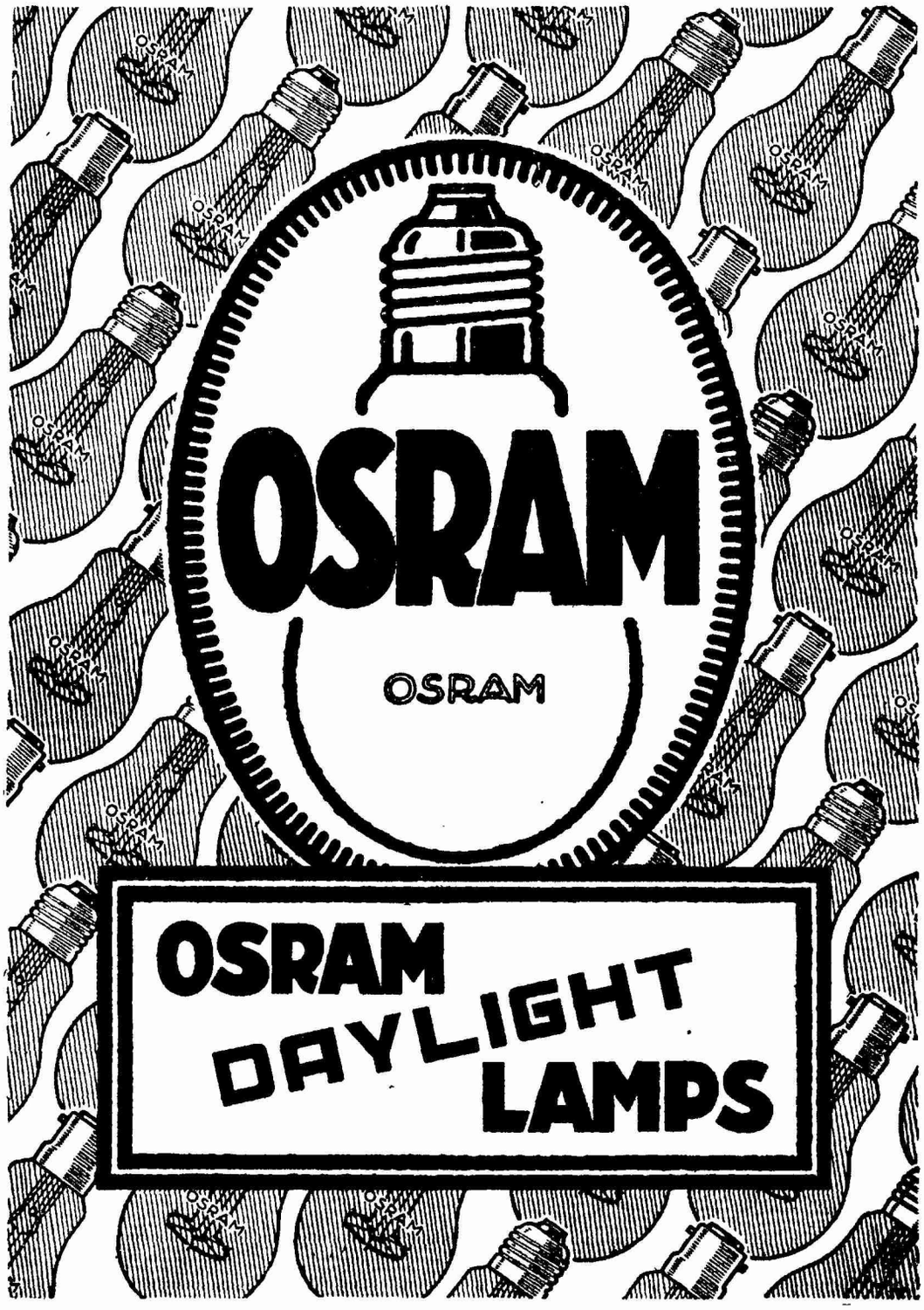
Sikh Watchman Re-deported

After more than eight years in Shanghai, since June 1, 1920, Charan Singh, Sikh watchman accused of returning to China after having been deported, was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonement and re-deportation by Registrar A. J. Martin in the British Police Court last week.

Tycho Wing, appearing as attorney for the accused, drew attention to his client's possession of a passport issued by the Viceroy of India and declared that the British Consul here has no power to limit the right of issuing passports vested in the Viceroy of India. During his eight years' residence in China, Mr. Wing added, the accused has never been convicted of any crime, and not until his election to the presidency of the Gurdwara early this year did the local people begin to dislike him. V. Priestwood, attorney for the Crown, contended that the ruler of India had the right to issue passports to the British Colony of Hongkong but not to China, and that, particularly, he had no right to allow a deportee to return to China without having obtained permission in writing from the Foreign Secretary. In conclusion, he asked for the re-deportation of Charan Singh as his continued presence here was deemed inadvisable.

Sun Fo Congratulates MacDonald

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, sent a cablegram on June 3 to Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party, congratulating the latter on the success of the Labor Party in the recent British general election. In his cablegram, Mr. Sun expressed the hope that the new government would immediately take steps towards the readjustment of Sino-British relations by agreeing to abolish all unequal treaties and would adopt a sympathetic attitude toward China's aspirations toward sovereignty on her own soil.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Mars Visits South China

(The China Truth, Canton, May 18)

A group of wide awake soldiers were taking their meal near the West Bund, Canton, with their Mauser pistols, rifles, and machine guns lying quite close to them. On their arms were affixed a band inscribed "Anti-Insurgent Troops". Very suddenly they laid down their rice bowls and chop sticks, and grabbing their Thompson guns dashed right out towards the waterfront in anticipation of an attack from a landing party. Pedestrians hurriedly took to their heels, flying in all directions, pale looking passengers in rickshaws quickly jumped off their vehicles and sought shelter in the nearby shops; and drivers of motor buses briskly stepped on the gas and made a bid for the next street corner, leaving behind a trail of gasoline fumes. Everybody was on the run like a team of over-excited track runners, fearing that the bullets would get loose and find their billets in the unfortunate people close by. In less than twenty seconds, the busy Bund was deserted of all human beings and vehicles save a handful of soldiers.

Such was the scene in Canton last week. The dash for shelter occurred several times in the day. Rumors were passing round that the Kwangsi troops were expected to take over the city while they were on their way to Nanking to drive out President Chiang Kai-shek. The Canton river was rising with a strong flow of current from the upper sources, and the people were led to think that these Kwangsi men could simply be carried into the City of Rams by the tide. The wealthy people took no chances, but hastily packed up some grips and made way to the Hong Kong steamers. The notes of the Central Bank dropped until they were no longer accepted as legal tender. Price of all commodities went up for fear that when the Kwangsi troops arrived, they would pay everything in their native paper currency. During the last few days, business was at a standstill, and a sense of insecurity pervaded the minds of the poor Cantonese. "Our military comrades" from the west have not yet arrived, nevertheless the harm is already done.

Gen. Chen On The Alert

"Have the Kwangsi soldiers arrived?" This was the question often heard in the shops, tea-houses and clubs. The excitement on the Bund was due to the fact that a battalion of troops had arrived from Swatow to "heip" the local government to drive away the Kwangsites, but General Chen Chi-tang, the commander-in-chief of Cantonese forces, was wise enough not to lend an ear to such talk, inasmuch as these incoming troops were until a few days ago commanded by Hsu Ching-tang whose allegiance to Li Chi-shen and the Kwangsi leaders was so strong that there could be no thought of severing the ties between them. General Chen accordingly made an investigation and found out that the newly arrived forces were sent to Canton with a view to co-operating with their Kwangsi allies when they invaded this city. Hence, government troops were ordered to take their stand at the waterfront in case the Swatow soldiers came ashore from their troopship. At the same time, General Chen by a clever trick captured the battalion commander and later disarmed his forces.

Naval Intrigue

As soon as the news leaked out that the Kwangsites were coming by the West River, Admiral Chan Chok despatched several small gunboats to protect Sam Shui and Ho Hou against the attack of the enemies. But the commanders of the bigger gunboats explained to their chief that there was little use of a scrap with their neighbors in the west, because war was destructive and cost money. "Why not remain neutral and enjoy the cool breeze here?" answered these gunboat commanders. The Canton dailies charged that these sailors were bought off by Kwangsi, hence they wanted to be "neutral" while the Cantonese forces control Canton, but they would shift over to their Kwangsi colleagues should they arrive here. But Chang Hui-chang, head of the Aviation Bureau, was not wasting the time of his staff when he ordered them to practice flying early every morning to the annoyance and disturbance of the sleeping populace. To test their skill, Chang orderd his subordinates to bomb the "neutral" gunboats in order to show that it would be better for them to steam up to the West River and take part in the defence of the province than to remain idle opposite the True Light Girls' School. Consul-General Douglas Jenkins of the American Consulate was purturbed to find that the gunboats were taking refuge near the American warship Tulsa. So he and other Chinese officials convinced the gunboat captains that fighting, especially a naval engagement, was a hot business in so much that the navy folks were greatly scared and agreed to go quietly to Hong Kong, where they will live in luxury and comfort and can return to Canton at short notice when their services are wanted again.

All this time President Chiang Kai-shek does not let moss grow under his feet. He orders General Ho Chien and Fan Shih-seng to launch an attack against Kwangsi from Hunan so that the invasion of Kwangtung may be hindered. The Kwangsites have to return to Wuchow because they love their own province so much that they do not tolerate an attack by the Hunanese. They are very angry against Chiang who also sends down troops by warships to Kwangtung to attack Kwangsi from the South.

Why Invade Canton

Pai Chung-hsi, Li Chung-jen, and Huang Shao-hsiung, all loyal sons of Kwangsi, are mad against the Nanking executive, so they style their army "Anti-Chiang Kai-shek Expeditionary Force." Their avowed object is to storm Nanking and punish Chiang for his wickedness, according to the Hong Kong papers. They see that the Kuomintang is in danger, hence their army is to protect the Party. But Chiang replies that the Kwangsi men are rebels and insurgents, inasmuch as they fail to obey orders from the Central Authorities. Of course the Kwangsites are not alone in their cause, for Hu Chung-tuh and Tao Chun who recently received some money to proceed to study military science in Europe and America changed their minds when they reached Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong papers say they have gone to Swatow to assist Hsu Ching-tang in fighting his way to Canton. Apparently Hu and Tao have learned enough military tactics in their recent defeat at Hankow, and it is of no earthly use for them to take old lessons again at West Point or Sandhurst. Therefore the merry game of civil war is on in South China.

The Cantonese shopkeepers are wondering why Huang, Pai, Li & Co. want to capture Canton since the former have given large sums of money for the reconstruction of Kwangsi. The triumvirate are out to oust Chiang. But why come to Canton first? These merchants explain that the route is much shorter if they go direct from Wuchow via southern Hunan and Kwangsi. General Pai Chung-hsi jnst wears out his troops by telling them to come to Canton first. Kwangtung obeys the National Government which is in the hands of several persons and not alone in Chiang Kai-shek's. So to obey Nanking would be no offense to Kwangsi. Perhaps our Kwangsi friends may think that Kwangtung needs their protection as the Canton correspondent of the Hong Kong *Daily Press* would make us believe, or perhaps the Canton Bund is so level and smooth that it affords excellent drilling ground for the Kwangsi "Steelsides".

The Importance of Peace in the Orient

"Our Stake in the Pacific" was the subject of an address made by Chester Rowell, writer and publicist of Berkeley, California before the United States Chamber of Commerce which met in Washington, D. C., May 1.

"Business depends upon peace," Mr. Rowell said. "The Orient is faced with problems which, when we had them, we met only by war. There are nations to weld, frontiers to draw, conflicting interests to adjust and liberties to win. Our way was war. If theirs shall be the same, we will pay the bills. Our greatest stake in the Orient is in its peace. Progress and business rest upon that."

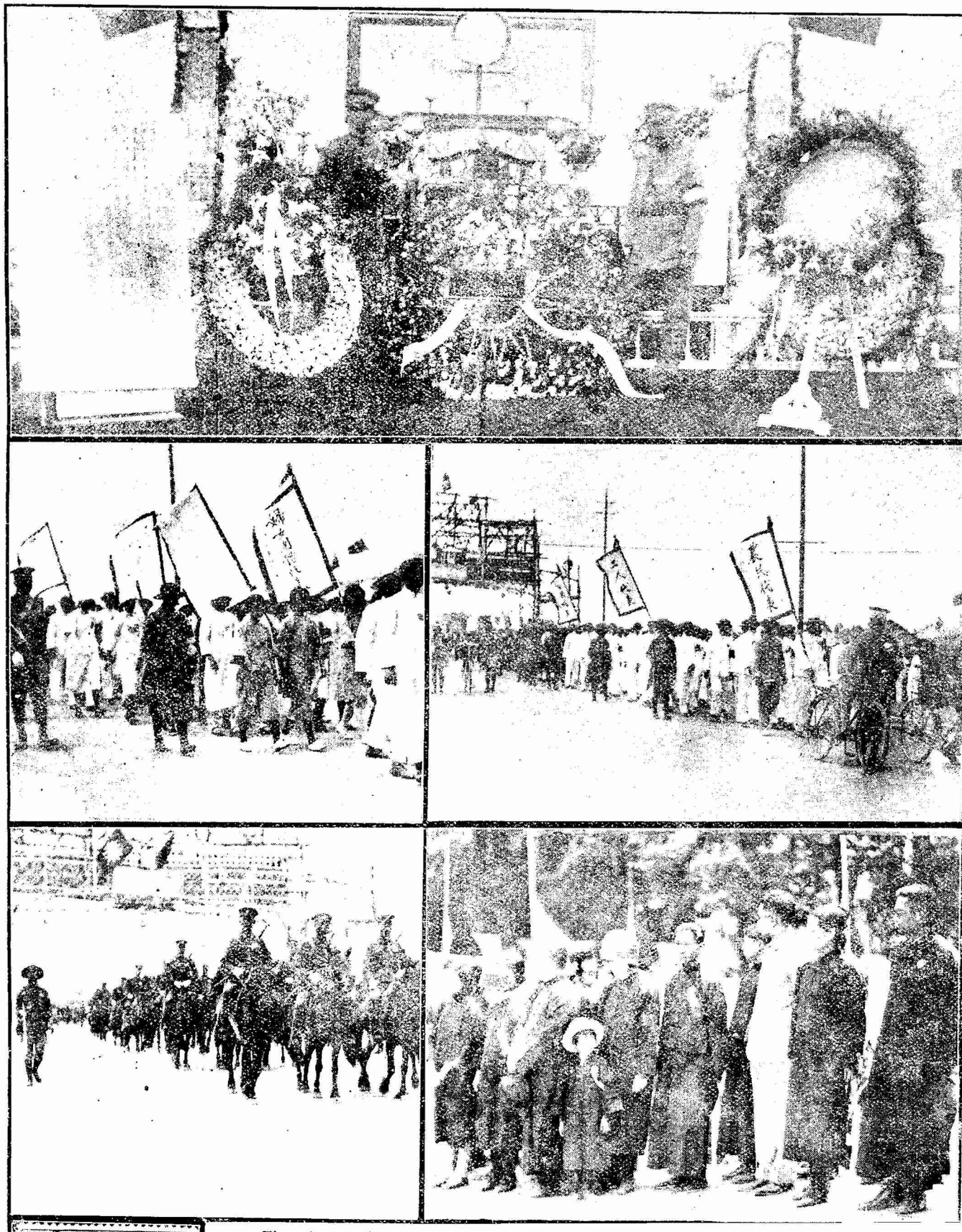
According to Mr. Rowell, the Pacific is no longer a barrier, but a bridge to conduct of oriental business which has become stupendously worth while to Americans who attempt to understand the races with which they deal. The Orient, he said, is the only place on earth where business can find the field for expansion in the coming generation which it found in the industrialization of Europe and the development of America in the past two or three generations. It is the only field with sufficient potentialities for big business, provided politics and war do not interfere.

The speaker also explained the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations which has been meeting every two years to discuss points of friction between the East and West. The group is made up of interested unofficial persons from all countries bordering on the Pacific or excercising sovereignty in it. The next meeting will be held in Kyoto, Japan, in October of this year and will be chiefly concerned with the Manchurian difficulties.

West Lake Exposition of Chinese Products Opens in Hangchow

The West Lake Exposition of Chinese manufactured products opened in Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province on June 1 and according to present plans will remain open for two or three months. The exposition is being held on the banks of West Lake, one of the chief places of scenic interest in China. Reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers state that several thousands of exhibitions by Chinese manufacturers have been made, dealing with handmade and machine-made products. The official invitations which have been sent out bear the signature of Chang Ching-kiang, head of the Chekiang Provincial Government, and Cheng Chen-chun, vice-president of the exposition. The Shanghai-Hangchow Railway has announced special trains from Shanghai to carry visitors.

INTERESTING VIEW OF THE STATE FUNERAL OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

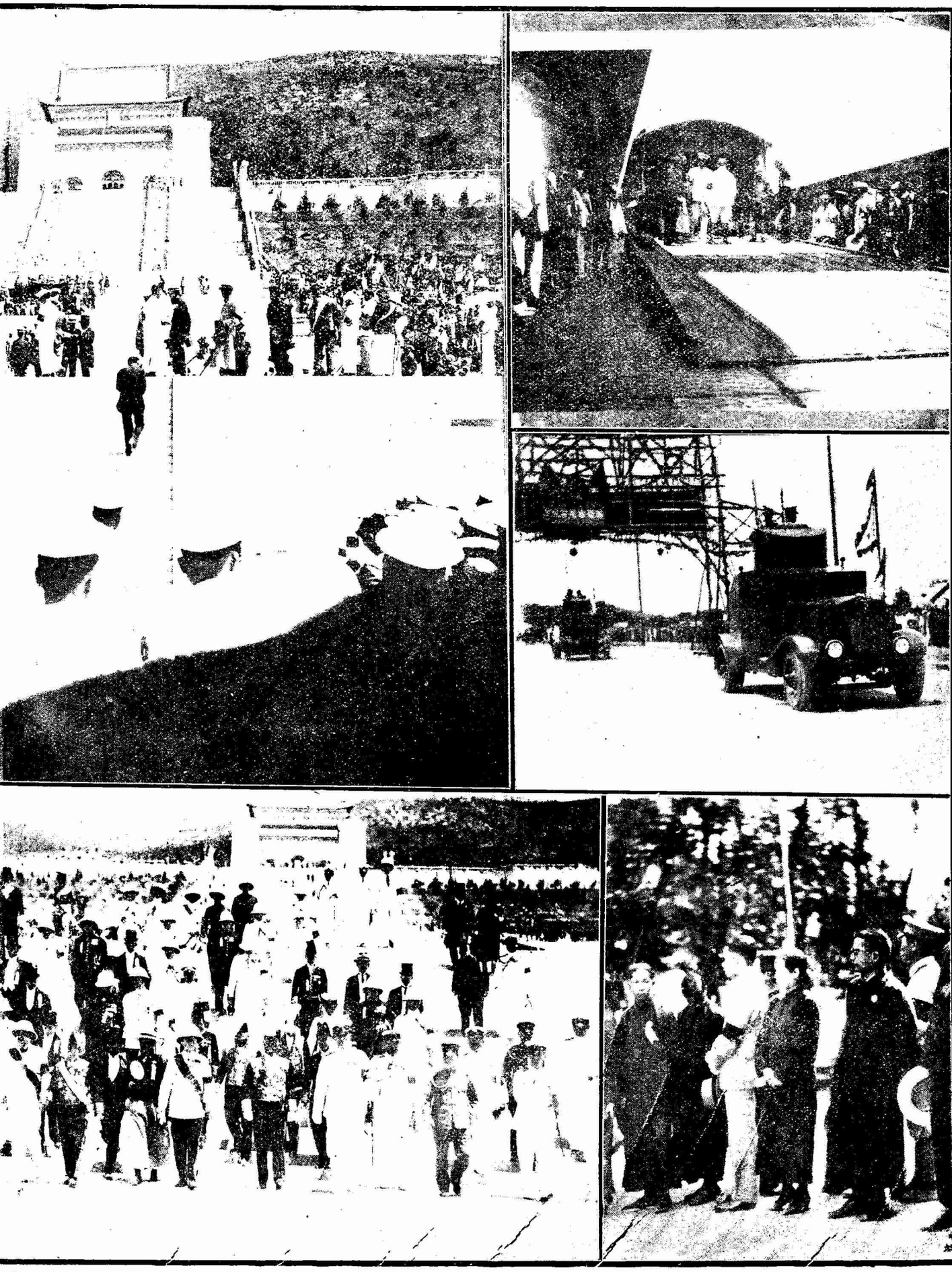


These pictures, taken by the C. H. Wong Studio of Shanghai, illustrate various phases of the State Funeral Services for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen which were held in Nanking from May 26 to June 1. The picture at the top shows the body of the late Kuomintang leader, lying in state at the Central Party Headquarters. The pictures in the center show various national groups that marched in the procession, the one on the left being representatives of Chinese women's organizations, while the one on the right includes groups representing Farmers and Laborers. The lower left picture shows the mounted guard of National soldiers which headed the parade, while the one on the right shows members of the immediate family, Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late leader, being second from the extreme right. In the extreme left corner is a reproduction of one of the souvenir postage stamps issued in commemoration of the State Funeral.

THESE PICTURES GIVE AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF THE GRANDEUR OF THE STATE

The picture in the upper right corner shows the casket being removed from the special railway car at the Pukow station after the arrival of the funeral train fro lower right corner is another view showing members of Dr. Sun's immediate family, Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Kuomintang leader standing in the center. Th procession. Diplomatic representatives of nineteen foreign nations attended the services.

TE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE DR. SUN YAT-SEN HELD IN NANKING



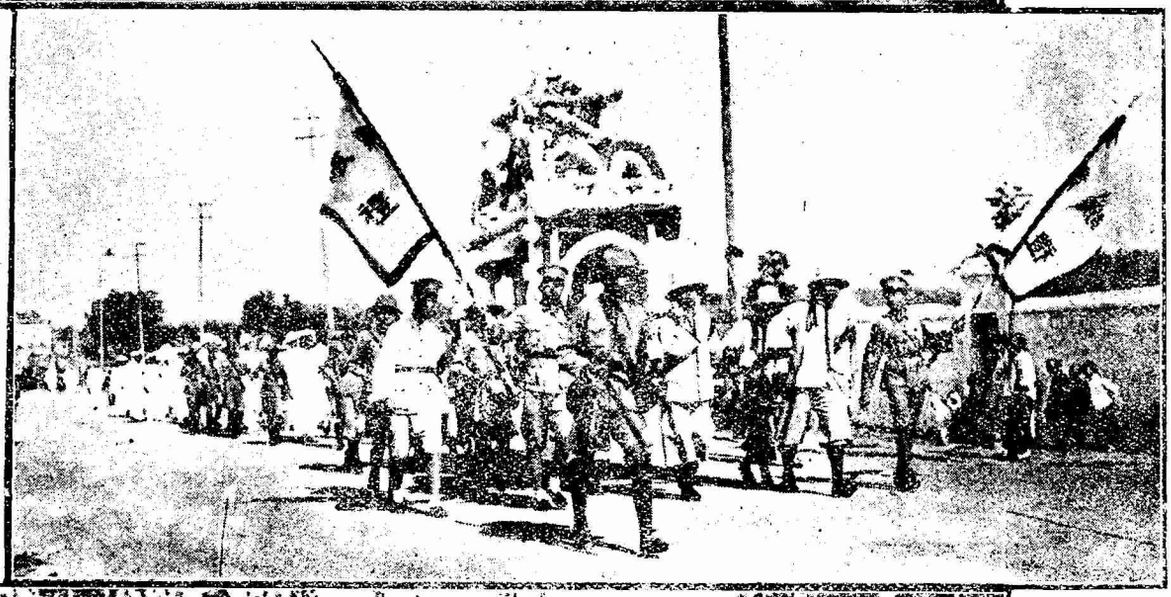
from Peiping. In the right, at the center, is one of the armored cars which preceded the procession along the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Highway. The picture in the The picture in the center at the bottom shows members of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps standing at the foot of the grand stairway awaiting the arrival of the funeral

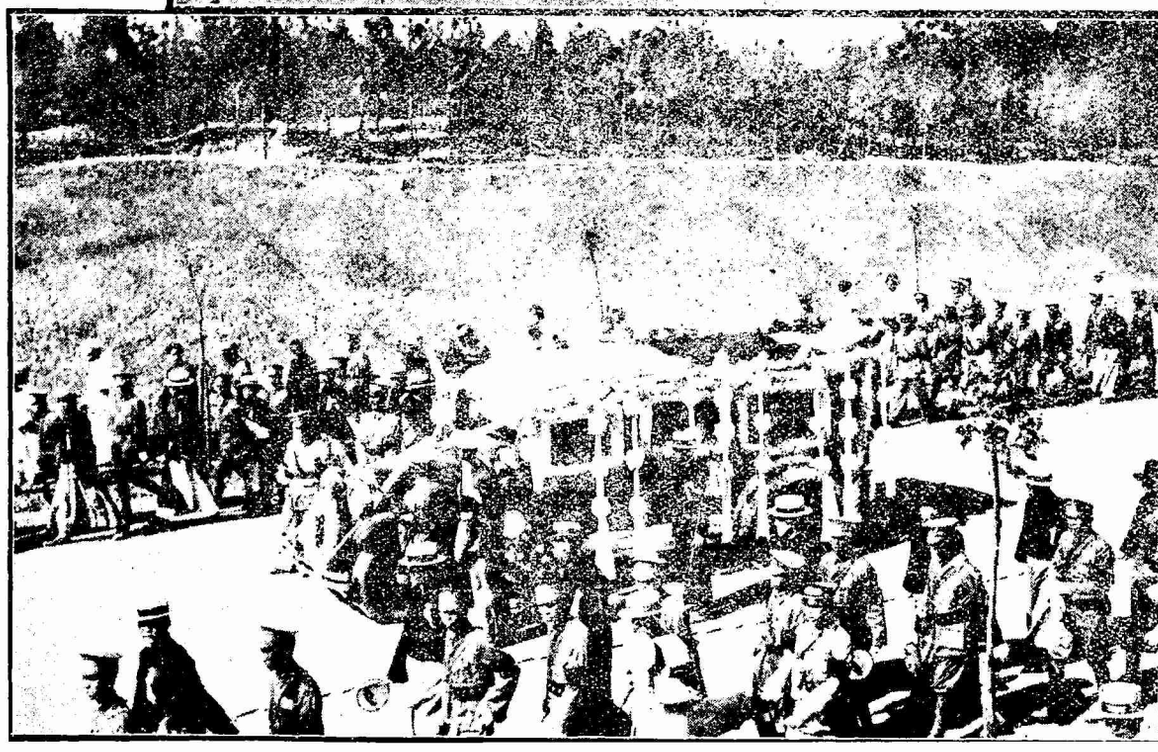
49-079

MORE VIEWS OF THE SUN YAT-SEN FUNERAL SERVICE AT NANKING

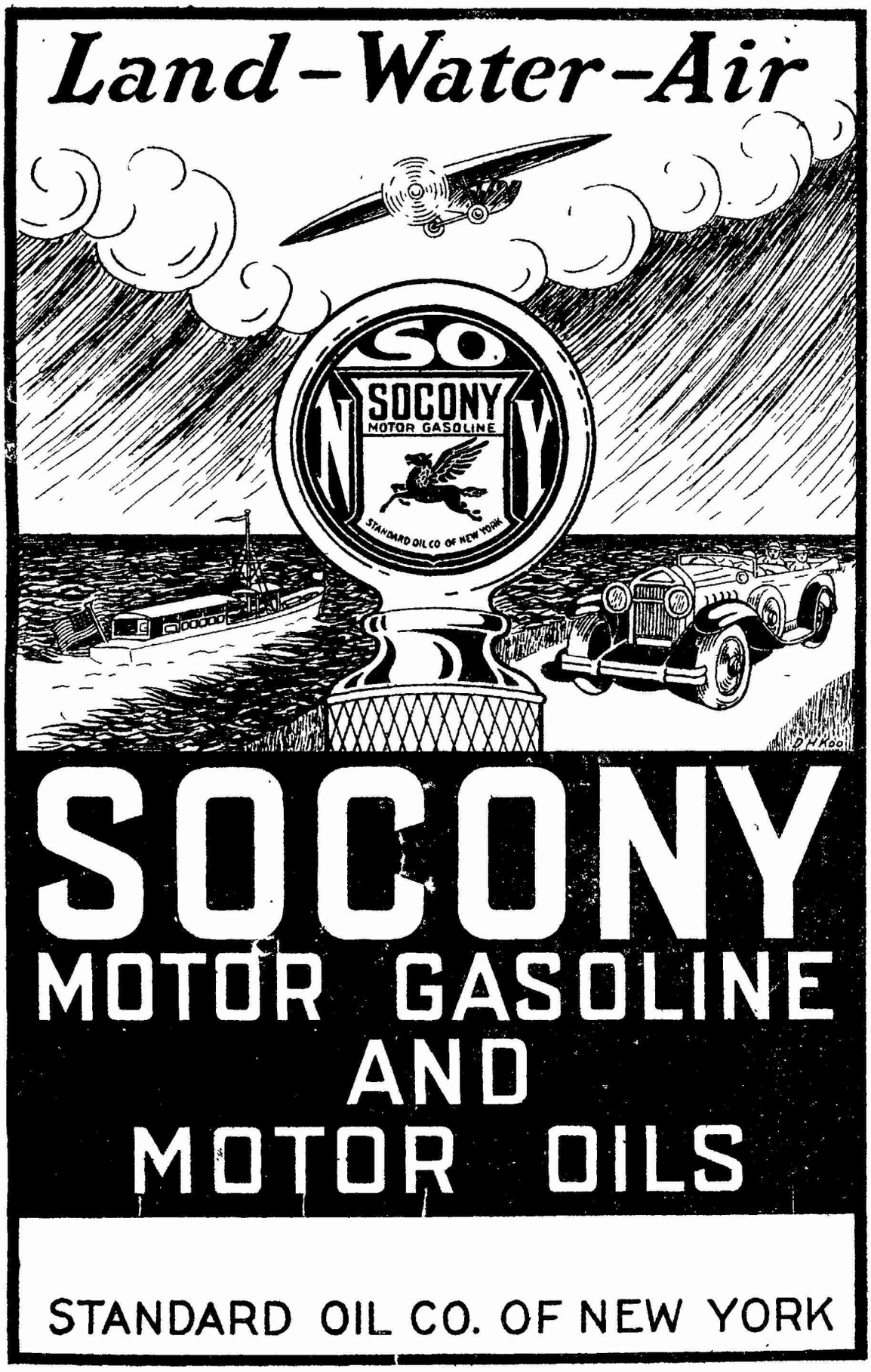
Some of the organizations that marched in the Funeral Cortege, this picture showing members of the Railway Men's Union and Women's Organizations.

The picture at the right shows the picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which was carried in the parade by a special guard. The banner says, "Stand in Silence and Render Honor to Dr. Sun."





This picture shows the modern motor-hearse which ws used to carry the bronze casket containing the remains of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, from the banks of the Yangtze to the foot of Purple Mountain, from which point it was carried up the marble stairway by some 40 pall-bearers carrying a special catafalque. These pictures were taken by the C. H. Wong Studio of Shanghai.


Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO OF NEW YORK
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL S

LIST OF MATHEMATICAL RESERVE F

NAME	Particulars		
MUNICIPAL LOANS AND DEBENTURES			
Shanghai Municipal Council	6 %	Debentures	1920
French Municipal Council	6 %	„	1911
„ „ „	5½%	„	1914
„ „ „	5½%	„	1916
„ „ „	8 %	„	1921
„ „ „	7 %	„	1924
„ „ „	6½%	„	1925
„ „ „	6½%	„	1926
„ „ „	7 %	„	1928
„ „ „	7 %	„	1929
„ „ „ Hankow	8 %	„	1922
S. D. A. 3rd., Hankow	7 %	„	1922
„ „ „	6 %	„	1914
„ „ „	7 %	„	1925
British Municipal Council Loan, Tientsin	6 %	„	1923
„ „ „ „	7 %	„	1921
„ „ „ Dollar Loan, Tientsin	7 %	„	1921
DEBENTURES IN PUBLIC COMPANIES			
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co,, Ltd.	7 %	„	1928
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	7 %	„	1914
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	6 %	„	1914
„ „ „	6 %	„	1915
„ „ „	6 %	„	1926
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	6 %	„	1909
Hai Ho Conservancy Loan, Tientsin	7 %	„	1926
DEBENTURES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANIES			
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	6 %	„	1911
„ „ „ „	6 %	„	1913
„ „ „ „	5½%	„	1916
Anglo French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	6 %	„	1911
„ „ „ „	6 %	„	1924
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	6 %	„	1911
DEBENTURES IN CLUBS AND SOCIETIES			
Societe de Grand Hotel de Pekin	8 %	„	1922
Cercle Gaulois, Hankow	8 %	„	1921
American Club	8 %	„	1922
Cercle Sportif Francais	7 %	„	1923
„ „ „	7 %	„	1926
Shanghai Race Club	6½%	„	1923
Hankow Race Club	7 %	„	1923
Tientsin Race Club	8 %	„	1923
Hankow Club	7 %	„	1924
CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS			
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913 British Issue	5 %	Bonds	1913
„ „ 5% „ Gold Loan 1913 French Issue	5 %	„	1913
„ „ 5% „ Gold Loan 1913 Russian Issue	5 %	„	1913
„ „ 5% „ Gold Loan 1913 German Issue	5 %	„	1913
„ „ 5% Gold Loan 1913 Belgian Issue	5 %	„	1913
„ „ 5% Gold Bonds 1925	28471	„	
„ „ 5% Gold Loan 1896 British Issue	5 %	„	1896
„ „ Gold Loan 1896 German Issue	5 %	„	1896
„ „ Requblic 17th Year 8% Short Term Currency Loan			
„ „ Government 6% Gold Loan 1928			
SHARES IN REAL ESTATE COMPANES			
Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient	2500	Shares	
Asia Realty	75	„	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	250	„	
SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS			
Sian Cement Co., Ltd. Bangkok	150	„	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	101	„	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% Pref. Shares	893	„	
Tramways de Shanghai	1130	„	
FIXED DEPOSIT			
National City Bank of New York, Harbin	5 %		

REAL ESTATE ..
MORTGAGES ..
LOANS TO BONDHOLDER

NOTE:—Shanghai Taels are converted into Mex. Dollars at Exchange Rate of Tls. 72 eq
We hereby certify that the above Investments are held free of any lien or Mortg

M. SPEELMAN
DIRECTOR

CH. DE BOISSEZON
AUDITOR

NOTE:—At the request of the International Savings Society the above statement, with all
the French Consulate General acting as notary public, in conformity with Consula
Mr. Willoquet's notarial report will be published as soon as received.

SAVINGS SOCIETY

NVESTMENTS AS AT 30TH MAY, 1929

Nominal Value	Cost Price	Basis of Valuation Price	Exchange	Market Value
£ 5,150.	46,535.99	99	2/6	56,650.00
Tls. 70,500.00	80,656.42	94		92,041.00
,, 150,900.00	162,214 69	90		188,625.00
,, 301,000.00	310,998.76	91		380,430 00
,, 1,000 00	1,360 94	100		1,388 00
,, 122,900.10	168,597.12	98		167,278.00
,, 166,600.00	223,549.12	92		212 877.00
,, 45,000.00	57,787 50	92		57,500 00
,, 250,000.00	328 211.81	98		340 277.00
,, 50,000.00	67 219 44	98		68,055.00
,, 45,000.00	64,477.39	100	103	84,375 00
,, 52,500.00	73,851.74	60	103	45,062.00
,, 10,000.00	13,055.55	60	103	8,583.00
,, 100,000.00	142,916.16	90	103	85,833.00
,, 15,000 00	21,160.91	80	105	17,500.00
,, 9,000.00	12,852.91	100	105	13,125.00
$ 500.00	500.00	100		500 00
Tls. 94,000.00	122,225.76	100		130,555.00
,, 56,000 00	73,993.09	97		75,444.00
,, 24,500 00	29,176 97	90		30,625.00
,, 8,000.00	9,893.13	90		10,000.00
,, 300 00	343.38	90		375 00
,, 43,600.00	57,380.96	100		60,555.00
,, 50,000.00	73,382.52	90	105	65,625.00
,, 1,300.00	1,742.00	98		1,769.00
,, 2,000.00	2,624.17	98		2,722.00
,, 44,700.00	53 708.92	92		57,116 00
,, 58,400.50	77,876.00	98½		79,894 00
,, 19,000.00	23,533.75	97½		25,729.00
,, 21,300.00	28,670.95	92	105	27,955 00
$ 5,800 00	5,100.00	88		5,104.00
Tls. 29,500.00	42,736.62	100	103	42,201 00
,, 84,650.00	114,283,70	100		117,569.00
,, 71,300.00	94,321.50	81		80,212.00
,, 25,100.00	34,833.89	81		28,237.00
,, 278,700.00	380,087.91	100		387,083.00
$ 100,000.00	100,000.00	80		80,000 00
Tls. 46,900.00	68,957.97	100	105	68,388.00
,, 11,500.00	16,441.93	90	103	14,805.00
£ 168,360.	1,091,089.36	64	2/5¾	1,207,287.00
£ 100,690.	716,704.13	62	,,	699,401.00
£ 39,140.	235,406.72	62	,,	271,887.00
£ 161,880.	1,108,711.58	62	,,	1,124,544.00
£ 1,000.	7,148.60	64	,,	7,169.00
G.$ 1,423,550 00	1,983,560.90	66	59½	2,159,914.00
£ 12,425.	97,189.13	92	2/5¾	128,208.00
£ 4,900.	49,679.09	90	2/5¾	49,412.00
$ 2,000,000.00	1,840,000 00	92		1,840,000 00
G. $ 500,000 00	916,721 89	85	59½	992,063.00
B. Frs. 625,000 00	139,156.17	1600	22	252,525.00
$ 7,500.00	6,075.00	100		7,500 00
Tls. 25,000.00	53,739.58	150		52,083.00
Tels. 29,625 00	14,812.50	100		14,812.00
$ 4,991.56	4,991.56	70		9,819.00
Tls. 44,650 00	60,007.67	50		62,013.00
Frs. 565,000.00	316,742 58	4200	Frs.15.50	425,268.00
	90,000.00			90,000 00
	$ 11,919,498.03			$ 12,585,967.00
.. ..	3,889,695.56		at cost	3 889,695.56
.. ..	3,919,862.13		,, ,,	3,919,862.13
DERS AGAINST THEIR BONDS ..	10,612,518.00		actual cash advanced	10,612,518.00
	$ 30,341,573.72			$ 31,008,042.69

equal to $100.
rigage.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE
ACCOUNTANTS
J. FREDET & FANG SENG BING
CENSORS

all necessary supporting documents has been submitted to Mr. G. Willoquet, Chancellor of ular Regulations, in order that he may verify and certify to the correctness of same.

The Bureau of Statistics at Nanking

The Bureau of Statistics at Nanking is one of the most important organs in the reconstructive work which the government is getting under way. It is the task of the Bureau to collect exact statistical material on all possible matters of social, economic, and political importance in China. On the basis of such material, definite policies can be planned and carried out.

The lack of exact information is one of the greatest handicaps in the attempt to carry out a reconstruction program. With regard to most things, exact data simply does not exist. On such a fundamental matter as population, for example, all that we have are estimates for most of the country, and even the recent census cannot be regarded as absolutely complete and reliable for the provinces it covers. No one really knows what the population of China is, though we may hazard some fairly hopeful guesses on the basis of existing data.

The same thing applies to the cultivable land area, to industrial and commercial activity, to wages and prices, to migration, to occupational classes, to educational work. Statistics are almost lacking in China, and in fact the old-style Chinese scholar has no conception of such a thing as statistical method or study. One young man of my acquaintance, a university graduate of more than average intelligence, thought the Bureau of Statistics had to do with making up the budget. He had no conception of statistics as applied to everyday social and economic matters, and his ignorance (surprising to us in at educated man) is characteristic.

Getting Down To Work

The Nanking Government, however, has a program which requires exact statistical data for its realization, and last November the Bureau of Statistics was established as a part of the Legislative Yuan (headed by the hard-working Hu Hanmin) and a highly capable economist and statistician, Dr. D.K. Lieu, was appointed as Director of the Bureau. A staff of qualified men was steadily built up, and the work steadily expanded. Today the Bureau has branched out into five divisions, employing six statistical experts, twenty staff members and ten clerks and typists, and forty-four regular investigators, in addition to others employed on part time in investigation or other work.

The first division of the Bureau collects statistics concerning land, forests and forestry, mining, livestock, fisheries, and other natural products and basic forms of production.

The second division has to do with population figures, family and marriage data, occupational and labor statistics, prices, figures relating to living conditions, and other social statistics.

The third division deals with figures on industries, commerce, money and currency, public finance, communications, and other economic data.

The fourth division tabulates data concerning government administration, also judicial and educational statistics, and deals with any non-classified material.

The fifth division is editorial and supervisory, taking charge of the secretarial and editorial work, of the general administration, and of supervision of the staff members and investigators.

Progress of Work

A part of the Bureau's work is already accessible to the public in the "Statistical Monthly," the first number of which appeared in March and has already been commented on in these columns. Reports of some special investigations have also been published, and the China Statistical Year Book is now being planned.

In the few months of its existence the Bureau has already gotten through a very creditable amount of work. An agricultural census of the Kiangnien district has already been completed, as well as a table of internal loans and notes issued, foreign trade statistics of February 1928 and February 1929, study and map of population density throughout Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces, and index numbers showing the progress of the postal service in China.

In addition to this, an agricultural census of the Shanghai area and Poashan has been started and a wheat forecast of the Yangtsze Valley is being published. A study of figures on industrial families of Nanking and Shanghai (sampling method) has been completed, including 657 families in Nanking and 600 in Shanghai, while families in other districts are in process of investigation, including Peiping, Wusih, Soochow, Nantung, and Hankow. Educational statistics of Shansi and Chekiang have also been collected.

The Bureau is also handling and working on the census figures recently collected.

Big Program Mapped Out

But the work which has been done to date is only a very small beginning on the big program which the Bureau has laid out for itself. In all its work it is necessary to start from the bottom up, to send investigators actually out into the field to collect first-hand data, simply because there are no reliable data in existence. Considering the conditions, the work already accomplished is very creditable, though its performance calls for a ten-hour day of steady application, and the working hours are from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. except when some urgent task calls for overtime work.

The hours, by the way, contrast strikingly with those of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The salaries also furnish a contrast, as there are no public-school boys receiving three and four hundred a month in the Bureau of Statistics, and very few receiving such salaries at all. The class of employees also furnishes a contrast, as most members of the staff of the Bureau are graduates of American universities. Comparisons, however, are odious (to the Municipal Council at any rate), and I think I've said enough.

The work planned includes a commercial and industrial survey of important centers in China; the preparation of regular statistics dealing with health and disease; preparatory work for China's agricultural census for 1930; production statistics of important crops and of livestock; statistics on tenancy; reports and estimates on crops.

The Balance of Trade

A detailed study of China's balance of trade is being made, to include, in addition to the recognized import and export business, a study of the investments of foreign companies in China, of the money spent by foreign troops and by foreign travelers in China, of missionary remittances and mission money spent in China, of remittances from overseas Chinese.

The Bureau has had much difficulty in getting data from foreign firms on the matter of their investments here. Though information of this kind is confidential, and for statistical purposes only (just as in other countries), many foreign firms evince no desire whatever to co-operate with the Bureau in this work, and this is one of the first serious obstacles the Bureau has come up against in its investigation. It is clear that import and export figures do not tell the whole story of money and merchandise here, but without the readiness of business houses of the kind referred to assist the Bureau, they will have much difficulty in reaching an approximation of this item.

Nanking, May 29, 1929. Harry Paxton Howard.

Chinese Delegate To Library Conference

Samuel T. Y. Seng, Librarian of the Boone Library, Wuchang, has been chosen as delegate from China to attend the First International Library Conference which is to be held in Rome and Venice, Italy, from June 15th to June 30th. Librarians from all over the world will be present. The opening session will be in Rome and the meetings for the first week also. During this period visits will be made to the great libraries of Rome, especially the Vatican Library with its priceless treasures. The next week the meetings will be held in Venice.

Special excursions will be arranged to give the delegates an opportunity to visit points of interest and various exhibitions, which are being planned especially for them. In Rome there will be an international exhibition. In this the Metropolitan Library, Peking, and the Library Association of China are taking part. The Boone Library, which opened in 1910, and the Boone Library School established in 1920, have sent an exhibition of the work accomplished during these years.

Interesting exhibitions will also be organized in other Italian cities. In Florence and Venice there will be very fine demonstrations of rare books and specimens of the book binders art, etc. Invitations have been sent by the Bureau of Education of Italy, and the International Committee in Rome, not only to librarians in the different countries, but also to publishers, book sellers and collectors, etc.

Mr. Seng departed the middle of May for Peking, and from there he will take the Trans-Siberian railroad through Russia and on through Germany to Italy. Many friends of Mr. Seng congratulate him on the honor of being chosen as the representative to this First International Library Conference.

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49-085

Pacific Conferences of this Decade

BY ELEANOR M. HINDER

(Reprinted from the Melbourne Argus)

IT is the age of conferences. There are those who speak of it as a "conference-jaded generation". There are others who see in the increasing mechanisation of the age just the determining necessity for the continuation of the face to face method of conferring. Jane Addams, the very wise person who chaired the first Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in 1928, in her presidential address very lucidly gave vent to her conviction in this regard. Referring first to those things which had been lost in history through the dissemination of tribes in tribal treks, she conceives that they have to be regained by a coming together again in a new alignment:—

"It is rather difficult to explain why women should come together in conference from the wide shores of the Pacific, travelling 20 days from the Philippines and almost as long from Australia, unless we go back somewhat into the variety of cultures such a conference represents, and prove the advantage of viva voce intercourse.

"In the first diffusions of culture,.....each group of early peoples adapted itself slowly to the environment in which it found itself, but in the end a combination of traits of purely local origin with those supplied by diffusion, built up that totality which we call the unique culture of a given race or nation. The Polynesian Islands were not reached by human beings until a comparatively late date. Their discovery and settlement was of necessity achieved by men who were not only adventurous and intelligent, but who were also in possession of the most advanced methods of seafaring known to their age. Unhappily, in the long journeys over uncharted seas, doubltess marked by many shipwrecks, they lost many things out of their previous store of culture. For instance, some definitely lost all knowledge of the production of simple textiles; they could no longer make potteries, though it had been one of the earliest crafts.....

"Modern methods of communication produce a stimulus which always ensues when differing cultures come into contact. May it not be possible, however, that the bearers of this latest phase of European culture, through their very absorption in the methods of communication, may lose the cultural content which alone is worth communicating. We forget that every mechanisation may tend to make us lose the patterns and customs which give any real value to culture itself.....

"Every conference is, in essence, a protest against the mechanisation of communication. We meet not only to talk together but to discover topics of mutual concern which we could discover in no other way."

International Conferences

Further, it is the age of *international* conference. Mrs Francis Thorn, in the masterly article on "Values in Education" published in the *Argus* of April 13, makes clear the point that perhaps the most fundamental aim in education in these days should be to educate for co-operation. She makes the point that in official circles international conferences have constituted an instrument in which the destinies of whole peoples and of the world are held; and co-operation is the basis of success in this method as in other departments of life. International conferences are the result both of the increasing tendency for groups representing one set of interests within a country to relate themselves to others of similar interests in other countries, and also of official action which desires to use the conference method to achieve desired ends. To the list of official conferences belong the Assembly of the League of Nations, the annual conference of the International Labor Organisation, the conference of the Pan-American Union, the International Postal Union conferences, and many others called from time to time for specific purposes.

Among the other type of international conferences may be found those innumerable groupings of voluntary organisations into which humankind considers it must aggregate itself. One of the journals of the I.L.O.— "Industrial and Labor Information"—for example, published regularly a projected list of international conferences. The list is staggering. It includes international groups of employers lined up according to trade interest, similar international trade organisations of workers, multifarious profession groups, social polity groups, scientific groups, academic groups, workers' educational groups, peace groups, women's groups.....

To trace out the ramifications of international organisations within any one sphere is to understand this new phase of human inter relationship, and perhaps to help evaluate it. At the third Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo, Dr. Joji Sakurai in his presidential address analyzed existing international scientific organisations in the world. He showed them to be of four kinds—a first group such as the International Metric Commission, resting upon formal conventions between governments, which aims at establishing uniformity in standards of measurement. This is the oldest existing international scientific organisation dating back to 1869. A second type consists of those organisations where co-operation and co-ordination of observation are essential. As an example, he quotes the arrangement made between a number of astronomical observatories for the preparation of an astrographical chart. A third type consists of members whose interest is in one aspect of science, such as the Botanical Congress of the United States of America. A fourth is the International Research Council, which aims at co-ordinating the activities of other international scientific groups. It has been instrumental in relating the activities of the International Unions of Astronomy, Chemistry, Geography, Biology, Mathematics, Physics, Radiotelegraphy, whose activities otherwise remain entirely in their respective spheres. It does not itself undertake any scientific work. Dr. Sakurai then proceeds to examine the place of a Pacific Science Congress in relation to International Science groups:—

"After this general survey and analysis of various international scientific undertakings, past and present, it will be plain that the Pan-Pacific Science Congress differs in its organisation and in other respects from all others. It deals not with one but with several branches of science. And not with science in its absolute sense, but as applied to certain problems. This is a necessary consequence of the primary object of the Congress.

"Its primary object is to study the scientific problems of the Pacific by co-operative effort. It is not the direct advancement of knowledge in general, hence it is plainly evident that the activities of the Congress should be limited to sciences as applied to definite Pacific problems. A paper dealing for example with atomic disintegration in general would thus be out of place, while one dealing with the chemistry and physics of the sea water in different parts of the Pacific Ocean would not only be an appropriate, but also a valuable contribution to the proceedings of the Congress."

International Conferences and Women

In passing it may be interesting to know that some women have seen the significance of the use of the International conference as a method of obtaining far more rapidly what might otherwise be extremely slow in coming. Miss Doris Stevens of the National Women's Party of the United States, with genius presented herself at the conference of the Pan-American Union which was held in Havana in February, 1928. This was an official conference of governments. She, and women from South American countries, demanded a table in the conference hall. They aimed at the passing of an international convention, which would make obligatory the consideration of the legal and political position of women by all the governments of the countries represented in the interim before the convening of the next conference. Actually they achieved the establishment of an international commission to consider the question. The importance of this use of international conference machinery cannot be over-estimated.

To revert to the Pacific, within the Pacific ocean in this decade there have been summoned four distinct groups of conferences, whose effects are likely to be continuing and extremely important. For the sake of clearness, they are listed under the promoting agency in each case. Much of the credit for them is to be laid at the door of Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu. The genius of his conception that ultimate good will accrue by the gathering together in conference of the people of Pacific countries has been very great.

(1) *The Pan-Pacific Union*, which has been responsible for the promotion of:—

(a) The first Pan-Pacific Science Congress, held in Honolulu in 1920.

Subsequent Science Congresses have not been called under the aegis of the Pan-Pacific Union.

(b) Two Pan-Pacific Educational conferences, 1921, and 1927, both meeting in Honolulu.

(c) Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, Honolulu, 1922.

(d) Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Congress, 1924, and, as an out-growth from this, a small Pan-Pacific Fisheries conference, 1925.

(e) Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, 1928.

(2) *The Pacific Science Association*, responsible for the calling of triennial scientific congresses.

The first Pan-Pacific Science Congress was called in

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Honolulu in 1920 under the Pan-Pacific Union. The second by the Australian National Research Council, with extremely generous help in finance from the Australian Government, in 1923. The third by the Japanese National Research Council in Tokyo in 1926. At this gathering a Pacific Science Association was formed, which is calling a fourth conference in Java in 1929.

(3) *The Institute of Pacific Relations.* This organisation (governed by a Pacific Council under the chairmanship of Dr. Junnosuke Inouye, Japan) with its headquarters in Honolulu, where a highly skilled professional staff is employed, grew out of a projected conference under the Pan-Pacific Union, but became separate from it even before the calling of the first gathering. It has held two conferences, in Honolulu, 1925 and 1927. It will hold a third in Kyoto, Japan in October and November, 1929.

(4) *The Pan-Pacific Secretariat* calling conferences of Labor groups in the Pacific basin.

The first impetus to this came from Australia when, in 1925, upon a resolution of the all-Australia Trade Union Congress, at the initiative of the Sydney Trades & Labor Council, it was proposed to call a Pan-Pacific Labor Conference in Australia in 1926. The first gathering was actually held in Hankow, China, in 1927. A second was held in Shanghai in 1928, and a third is forecasted for Vladivostock in July, 1929.

Significance

Wherein does the significance of these Conferences lie? Their first significance lies in their having been held in the Pan-Pacific ocean, a new world focus.

The first quarter of the 20th century in the Pacific ocean area has seen enormous political, social and economic changes in most of the countries which border it. To begin with Oriental countries, China has undergone a national revolution, through which she is coming to reconstruction. Russia has thrown off Tsarism, and tried the enormous experiment of a new social order, which has had its profound effect upon her international relationships; Korea has come under the control and economic domination of Japan; Japan has seen a great increase in industrialisation, and the coming of manhood suffrage; Siam has become completely independent; India has seen important modifications in government machinery; the Australian States have federated and become the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand and Canada have become, with other parts of the British Empire, autonomous units within the British Commonwealth of Nations; the Pacific coast of the United States, from its Alaskan coast to the Canal Zone, has leapt into prominence within the nation, thus contributing to a larger Pacific consciousness; the Panama Canal has linked the Atlantic with the Pacific. Important international happenings have been witnessed which concern the Pacific. An Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been born and has been replaced; a Four-Power Pact, and a Nine-Power Treaty affecting Pacific peoples have been drawn up at the Washington Conference in 1921 and 1922. The United States, Canadian and Australian policies of exclusion have thrown national and racial differences into sharp relief; Britain is building a naval base in Singapore; internal happenings in China have had ramifications involving all the larger powers; Japanese population questions and their solution have challenged attention; Latin America has been brought nearer by the opening of the Panama Canal; the President of the United States has seen relationships with Latin America of sufficient importance to break American traditions by attending in person the highly significant Pan-American Conference at Havana.

With these happenings, physical forces in the world have come further under the domination of mankind, until the shrinking of the world, that platitudinous statement, becomes an important factor in human relationships. The Pacific Ocean area, because of increased traffic and large ocean-going steamers upon it—(forty years ago one line of steamers came out of the port of Vancouver; now there are 175 lines which have their offices or agencies in that city); because of radio services spanning it and because of the conquest of the air, has had its relative distances so reduced that relationships of people on its shores become matters of heightened importance.

Significance of the Pacific Area

The significance of the Pacific area is becoming realised. A recent article of Herbert Croly, one of the most competent and detached observers at the 1927 Institute of Pacific relations, analyses the Pacific as it now is:

> "It is necessary to keep in mind *What* the Pacific Area is. It is at present only a geographical expression. Its peoples do not dwell in relatively permanent or in legally or morally definable relations to each other. Neither can these relations be analysed into problems of mutual adjustment which are capable of early and satisfactory treatment. The Pacific peoples are only just beginning to find one another out. They dwell in and around the largest oceanic area in the world, and amid the utmost possible diversity of climate and physical surroundings. Their cultures are both more primitive and more worn out, both more ancient and more modern than those of any European countries. They exemplify every stage of economic growth, every variety of social and political institutions and racial stocks, and every contrast of religious outlook. They are associated only by one important fact, the Pacific Ocean provides them with an increasingly intimate medium of communication. If anything of importance happens to one of the Pacific peoples, the events will react favorably or unfavorably upon the others. Yet, like the Mediterranean peoples, but unlike those of the Atlantic, they originated as States without any reference to one another.
>
> "At present the various Pacific peoples are, more than the Atlantic peoples, unconscious of their destiny, the changing channels of their lives, and their possibilities of future growth or decay. Yet they are well launched upon a period of rapid, drastic, and incalculable change. Whatever their relations are supposed to be at present, they will soon be entirely transformed. It is wholly impossible to predict what these changes will be, and how they will be brought about. They are bound to run their course, yet they should not be left entirely to chance."

The case for the development of a regional consciousness could scarcely have been better stated. History has set the stage for it; and contemporary events even more are urging it on. It is not whether man shall consciously promote a new human concept; it is that there is no artificiality involved. The new concept is a reality. The Pacific Ocean Area IS, A new world focus is already a reality; it is of vital interest to all the peoples who dwell upon its shores,

Of the conferences called by the Pan-Pacific Union, until the calling of the Women's conference, only one has had a continuing programme. This is the Pacific Science Congress, which has not been called under the Pan-Pacific Union since its first gathering. The importance of the work of this organisation in calling its triennial Science Congresses, is very great indeed. For example, in the section on oceanography, resolutions for co-ordinating the records of navigators have within them the germ of the possibility of more accurate forecast of ocean weather conditions for mariners. Scientific co-ordination of plant quarantine methods throughout the Pacific basin may prove of enormous value in preventing the spread of disease. These, and much more extensive problems of co-ordination, may be handled by a continuing meeting of the scientists of Pacific countries. The value to the individual scientist in meeting with his colleagues cannot be overestimated. The writer recalls a professor of geology of the University of Otago in Southern New Zealand saying what the Tokyo Pan-Pacific Science Congress had meant to him, who for so many years had pursued his work in isolation from those of similar interests.

Women's Conference Programme

The Women's Conference decided also upon a continuing programme, and a further gathering. The possibilities for good work in this regard are very great. The main reasons may be put forward:—

(1) There are in every country already existing organisations of women whose machinery can be used for educative and promotion ends.

(2) There are some countries where a continuing conference of women may act as a moral force to aid women making their effort toward emancipation. The weight of an international opinion may have its real effect.

The actual programme proposed for the next Pan-Pacific Women's Conference holds the germ of important outcomes for all women.

Other conferences promoted by the Pan-Pacific Union have so far only ended in the taking of formal resolutions. It may take a future gathering of similar interests to supplement these. Otherwise they remain inert.

The conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations are potentially, and in fact, the most vividly interesting of all. They are essentially gatherings for the discussion of the difficulties between nation and nation in the Pacific, for the elucidation of all the factors involved in all these differences which are mainly economic. In the words of its constitution, it seeks to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations. Its conferences are not meetings of plenipotentiaries to defend or forward their country's cause, making or gaining concessions where circumstances demand or allow—rather, they are meetings of individuals expressing personal views and seeking light by the exchange of information and ideas.

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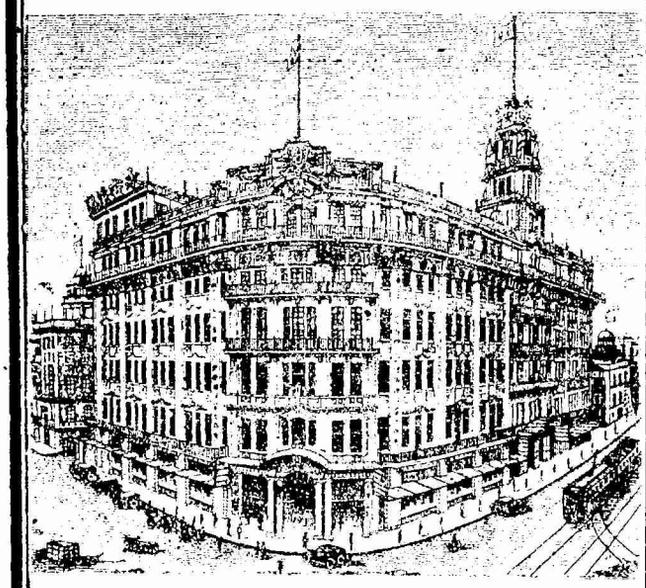

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article entitled "The Human Potential in the Pacific" appeared in the '*New Republic*' from the pen of Herbert Croly:—

"The Institute of Pacific Relations proposes for the first time a political function for an exclusively inquisitive and deliberative international parliament which, from a severely practical point of view, may seem to be of doubtful utility. Politics is, of course, chiefly a matter of getting things done. It proceeds, by means of legislative and administrative acts, of decisions, or of discussions which result in resolutions and decisions. But the Conference of the Pacific Institute instead of, as is usual with political bodies, acting without sufficient deliberation, deliberates without any attempt to act, and without any intention of acting or deciding. It is, if you please, a lily in the farmyard of politics. It toils not, neither does it spin, in the ordinary sense of indorsing expedients or outlets which may be of comfort to a statesman who is harassed by the exigency of events, or puzzled by a conflict of counsel. Its members plumed themselves on its sterility in this respect. They investigated and discussed elaborately and solemnly a multitude of questions; they decided none. They did not pass any resolutions except an explicit one to adjourn, and an implicit one to congratulate themselves on their own urbanity and humility.

"The Institute believes that it cannot conscientiously and intelligently carry on its work of deliberation and investigation without renouncing the attempt to reach decisions. It is justified in this belief. It does not form a body which is adapted to action or capable thereof. Its members, either as individuals or as collective international groups, do not represent anything in particular.

Institute Without Responsibility

"They are not united by any recognised legal economic responsibility. Having no meaning or focus as a vehicle of action, they properly avoided the attempt to reach decisions or to pass resolutions which, in the circumstances, would have been equivalent to action. There was no dissent among any members of the conference, against the limitation of its functions to that of study, mutual consultation, and research.....

"A research institute which is devoted to the exploration of a lofty but remote and unprecedented vision of a Pacific community, is, in truth, not equipped to extricate governments.....it may and should help to create the inquisitive public opinion in the various countries of the Pacific which may prevent a precipitation of ugly crises."

To quote from Dr. J. B Condliffe, in his "An Experiment in Diagnosis" in the March issue of *Pacific Affairs*:—

"At this point the Institute gains greatly by having within its councils men of widely differing viewpoint. In particular, the men of practical affairs, of whom there are fortunately many who are actively interested in the Institute's preparations, naturally take a different line of approach from that taken by the research men and teachers who are interested in the larger theoretical or general aspect of a problem, rather than in the solution of particular issues which may be important at the moment.....The research worker approaches situations from the bottom, up; the man of affairs is interested in a succession of particular issues demanding solution. The research worker needs to face up to the practical issues of his theoretical problem; the practical man to realize that immediate solutions which do not take adequate account of the fundamental underlying factors and trends cannot last. The Institute aims to bring these two types of approach into harmony."

There is developing under the Institute of Pacific Relations an extremely important and very widely-flung research programme. From the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States, annually some $130,000 is available to the Institute for distribution upon research projects. Dr. J. B. Condliffe, the Research Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, an economist whose name has brought fame to Canterbury College Christchurch, New Zealand, (at present in Melbourne) has developed a most fundamental programme of research in the Orient, and his present visit in Australia may mean the development of research phases of the work of the Australian Council of the Institute.

The preparation for the next conference to be held in Kyoto in October is being undertaken in a very fundamental fashion. Already twelve books published in the ordinary commercial way, from stimulation out of the last conference, have appeared. It is estimated that some forty will be available as source material before the conference convenes. Perhaps the world has not yet seen so high an attempt to reach the truth as may be seen when in the Kyoto conference, for example, upon Japanese soil, Japanese and Chinese members will discuss together the problem of Manchuria. To Japan, Manchuria is an economic concept; to China it is a political concept. Members of both nations will face frankly the implications of their attitudes.

The Pan-Pacific Secretariat

The last series of conferences to come under consideration is that of the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. This is of particular interest for Australians, because of the uncompromising attitude that the Federal Government in Australia have taken toward it, It has been used as an election issue. In 1927, when the first conference was held in Hankow, the Australian Government refused to grant a passport to Mr. Jock Garden to attend it. Nevertheless it was held. Seven men from Russia came, some from Russia itself, some from Siberia; British, American, Korean and Japanese. French and Java representatives were also present. The objects of the Pan-Pacific Secretariat and its conferences are set out in the April 1928 edition of the Australian Pan-Pacific *Worker*.

(1) To fight against and remove all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide the exploited classes and oppressed peoples.

(2) To cement and maintain a real fraternal, united front of the exploited classes in the countries of the Pacific.

(3) To organise and carry out joint actions of exploited classes and oppressed peoples against oppressing powers.

(4) To fight for world trade union unity, and the creation of a single united trade union international.

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress at its meeting in July 1928 upheld the membership of Australia in this grouping. This is, in fact, the only international affiliation that Australian Labor has. The second conference, which was held in October, 1928, in Shanghai, gave evidence of the fact—despite determination on the part of the authorities in China to suppress radical labor in that country—that it was still very much in evidence. Not all the vigilance of the Chinese authorities or the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council police force was able to discover that the meeting was being held; Russia, America, Japan, China, and the Philippines were all represented In the Executive Committee whose headquarters are in Shanghai, there are two representatives of the Chinese Radical Labor Movement, two from Russia, and one each from the Trade Union Movement of the United States, England, Japan, France, Korea, Java and Australia.

It is obvious that, despite the weakness of some of the constituent movements in the Pan-Pacific Secretariat, potentially this is an extremely important conference. The genius of Russian methods has been amply demonstrated in China, and it can be applied on a larger scale.

Even a rapid survey of the scope of international conferences in the Pacific in this decade leaves in the mind a sense that the cumulative effects of them are very great. Australia's geographical isolation has too often in the past meant a mental isolation. The opportunity for participation in one or other of the gatherings which have been held in the last ten years, has shaken out the thinking of many people, and they have communicated their interest to others. What has happened in this country has happened in others. There seems to be an opportunity for obtaining accurate source material which up till now has been restricted and outside the realm of possibility for many people. But it will not be denied that a growing force of international opinion, which ultimately shapes destinies, is being created and will have its lasting result.

Melbourne, Australia, April 30, 1929

Chinese Paper Interviews Diplomats on Extrality Question

The *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai sent its correspondent to Nanking to interview the members of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps on the question of relinquishment of extraterritoriality. The following is the result of the interview as published in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Monday, June 3:

The Brasilian Minister:—"It is a question which does not concern my country very much."

The American Minister:—"The question is a very important one and the American Government is giving it serious consideration."

The Norwegian Minister:—"I am not very well informed on the question."

The French Minister:—"The whole question is very complicated and the members of the Diplomatic Corps are now exchanging opinions on the matter."

The British Minister:—"The question concerns my country very much. The British Government is willing to assist China, but we believe the matter of relinquishment should proceed very gradually. It is admitted that judicial and legal matters in China have greatly improved."

The Dutch Minister:—"No decision on this important question has yet been made, but a reply to China's note will be made later. The foreign governments are greatly worried regarding imperfections in Chinese judicial affairs. There is fear that foreigners will not be treated 'equally' when exterritoriality is relinquished."

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49-091

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI

With a view to the prompt realisation of the late Dr Sun Yat-sen's aim to build up Greater Shanghai, this Government invites those conversant with municipal administration and city planning to submit to it general or specific plans for the development of areas within its jurisdiction.

This Government consists of one Secretariat and nine Bureaux, namely, the Bureaux of Finance, Land, Social Affairs, Public Works, Public Safety, Public Health, Education, Public Utilities and Harbor Administration,—organised in accordance with the Law Governing the Organisation of Special Municipalities as promulgated by the National Government. Plans are being formulated by the different bureaux with regard to their respective lines of work and all such plans will be coordinated and re-arranged into a complete whole. Besides, a Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors is also under organisation. It is deemed necessary, however, that in order to obtain the best result, the wise counsel of the public should be sought and the following regulations have, accordingly, been drawn up in connection with the submission of plans by the public:—

1. Plans submitted are to be classified into nine categories in correspondence with the nine bureaux above referred to. They may cover either a part or the whole scope of the work of any of the bureaux. A general plan embracing the entire field of municipal administration or construction will be particularly welcomed.

2. The names, nationalities, and addresses of those who submit plans should be given in full.

3. All articles shall be sent to the Secretariat, The City Government of Greater Shenghai, New Western District, Shanghai, not later than September 30th, 1929.

4. For purpose of reference, various kinds of publication, such as reports, statistics, etc. concerning the work done by this Government, may be obtained free of charge from the Secretariat on application either in person or by mail.

5. Articles submitted will be returned only when plainly so indicated thereon.

6. All articles shall be plainly written or typewritten. Foreign contributors may use the English language.

7. In case the execution of any plan entails enormous expenditure, a financial scheme in connection therewith shall also be submitted.

8. In the event of any plan being found practicable by the Committee for the Discussion of Constructive Endeavors and confirmed by the Mayor, the following alternative rewards will be granted:—

(a) A position in this Government,
(b) Renumeration, or
(c) Certificate of Appreciation and other forms of Honorable Mention.

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Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sara Gardiner Davis, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 11, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

Detention of Corpses at Woosung

How is the release of a corpse by the port health officials at Woosung secured? A misunderstanding on the subject has arisen between the officials and the Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and it has been suggested that a body can be made to conform to the sanitary regulations and promptly freed from detention by the proper distribution of tips.

The case which gave rise to the dispute concerned the body of Chan Yat Yan who died in Canton more than two months ago. The cause of Chan's death was given on the Chinese death certificate as apoplexy, and was reported by the medical officer at Canton as "senile decay", a term not included in the International Causes of death. Although neither of these causes could be included among infectious diseases, the body, when shipped to Shanghai, was detained at Woosung until Lee Chi Siang, a friend of the deceased, placed the matter before the Department of Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and asked that if possible a release be secured. Accordingly, Commissioner Hou-ki Hu wrote to Dr. B. H. S. Aylward, Port Health Officer applying for particulars on the matter.

In his reply Dr. Aylward stated that the corpse was detained because the port of Canton had been declared infected with small pox and added, "Corpses are detained in the Sanitary Station for 3 months, at the end of which period they are released on application to me. .....It is necessary in all cases to adhere strictly to the regulations regarding corpses if the importation of infection is to be prevented." Ten days later, on April 22, the Department of Health learned that the coffin had been released for export to Taychow after only a few days, and that, in connection with its release, a sum of $50 had been paid in tips. When these circumstances were placed before Dr. Aylward, he replied that he had given instructions that the corpse be placed on an outward bound vessel at Woosung, as his authority extended only to the prevention of its importation into Shanghai. He further mentioned that the detention of bodies for 3 months is an arbitrary period established by custom and unprovided for by any regulation. Concerning the $50 said to have been paid in tips, he declared himself without any information.

As a result of this communication, Commissioner Hou took the stand that if there was no regulation authorizing it, the detention of Chan's corpse in the first place was illegal, and that, if its detention for three months was due to Canton's being a small pox-infested port, its release before the end of that period was not permissible as good sanitary administration includes the prevention of infection in neighboring cities as well as in one's own.

The Port Health Officer at Woosung is appointed by the Superintendent of Costoms and the Treaty Power Consuls at Shanghai, receiving his authority in the case of Chinese ships from the Superintendent of Customs, and in the case of foreign ships of the ship in question, as stated to Commissioner Hou by Dr. Aylward inoneof his letters.

Shanghai Business Establishments Suffer Losses

Losses in operations for the past year were reported by the directors of both Hall and Holtz, Ltd., and Weeks and Co., Ltd., of Shanghai at their annual meetings held on the afternoon of May 31. In both cases the unsatisfactory results of the year's business were partly attributed to the unsettled state of the country, and, in the case of Hall and Holtz, to the closing down of the Hankow branch of the business which resulted in a deficit of $20,600.

The Tientsin branch of Hall and Holtz showed a loss of $10,000 and the main business at Shanghai a deficit of $44,900. As a remedy for the situation, directors of the company propose to eliminate those departments whose operation is not resulting in profits to shareholders.

Weeks and Co., as a step toward the cutting out of unprofitable branches of their business, have already closed down their West End selling agency, known as "The Model", and will close their Hankow branch as soon as the the stock is liquidated, which is expected to be some time next month. As soon as a suitable offer is obtained, the Hankow property will be sold

D. W. Leach was appointed to the Board of Directors of Weeks and Co. and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were reappointed as auditors. At the Hall and Holtz meeting the election of Eric Moller was confirmed and Messrs. Seth, Mancell and McLure were reappointed as auditors.

The annual general meeting of Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., was held on May 8, at the offices of the company at 5 Cripplegate Building. This company also reported a falling off in profits, those on trading showing a decrease of £44,336 when compared with the previous year. Dividends of 10 percent, a reduction of 5 percent, are being paid to ha[illegible]

Foreign Lawyers in Row Over Extrality Question

Serious dissension has developed in the ranks of the foreign legal fraternity in Shanghai over an effort which was launched by certain British and American lawyers about a month ago for the purpose of forming an association in opposition to the abolition of the consular courts and rendition of the Provisional Court. The first knowledge that the public received that trouble had developed was on Monday of this week when a well known French lawyer, R. D'Auxion de Ruffe, sent a letter to the various foreign newspapers criticising the actions of what be termed a "small coterie" of foreign lawyers in holding a meeting for the purpose of drafting resolutions in opposition to the abolition of extraterritoriality, and not inviting other lawyers to the meeting. According to Mr. de Ruffe, only twelve lawyers were invited to attend a recent meeting, and since only American and British lawyers were present, this fact was resented by the French attorneys, and also, according to report, by lawyers of other nationalities, including the Japanese, Italians, Spanish, White Russians, etc.

While the whole campaign has been kept secret, it was reported this week that the original meeting was called by S.L. Burdett, British Vice-Consul and Junior Assessor in the Provisional Court, in association with G. H. Wright, well known British attorney who is head of the British legal firm of "Hansons," with offices at 7 Peking Road. Only a few "dependable" American and British lawyers were invited to the original meeting at which the plans for a definite organization were decided upon. This meeting was held on May 5. Another meeting was then called for May 27 which was attended by some twelve American and British lawyers and one French lawyer, when more definite plans were decided upon and committees appointed to investigate various phases of Chinese legal and judicial derelictions with the object of making definite recommendations to the Powers in opposition to abolition of extraterritoriality and particularly opposition to a rendition of the Provisional Court. This meeting also voted in favor of forming an International Bar Association in Shanghai in order that pressure might be brought to bear upon all of the so-called treaty powers. It was in connection with this point that trouble developed because certain continental European attorneys resented having a "small coterie" of British and American attorneys lay down the rules for an "international" organization, particularly in view of the fact that several European countries have already notified the Chinese Government of their desire to make new treaties with China providing for a relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

There are now said to be about fifty foreign lawyers in Shanghai who will be adversely affected in the event of abolition of extraterritoriality. Prior to the rendition of the old Mixed Court, when foreign lawyers enjoyed a monopoly of the practice, there were two or three hundred foreign lawyers in Shanghai, but most of them have now departed from the city or engaged in other lines of work due to the fact that the Chinese lawyers now control most of the legal business in the Provisional Court

Would Start National Chinese Aviation Society

Thomas H. Liang, of 314 Elgin Avenue, Tientsin, a graduate of Phillips Exter Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, has written *The Review*, suggesting the formation of a "Chinese Society for the Promotion of Aviation," modeled somewhat on the "American Society for the Promotion of Aviation" which has been so successful in promoting interest in aviation in the United States. Mr. Liang stated in his letter that he recently had ordered from the United States a model plane of the Fokker type from the Ideal Airplane Company and as soon as the model arrives he plans to assemble it himself. Mr. Liang would be interested in having others interested in the promotion of a Chinese National Aviation Society communicate with him.

The "Walla-Walla" Becomes a "Real" Paper

The *Walla-Walla*, weekly newspaper issued by the Fourth U. S. Marines, in Shanghai, has been enlarged and now appears with an illustrated cover in colors. Previously the paper was supported from the Company's recreation funds, but now it has been decided to include advertisements and place the publication on a commercial basis. The June 1 issue contains some 20 pages and among the articles is a story about Gen. Frederick Ward and an appreciation of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Members of the staff include Robert L. Kirk, Howard G. Welbon, Clarence Beliel, Jessie James, Robert J. Hale, J. P. Collins, R. C. Redford and E. P. Meinhardt, all members of the Fourth Regiment.

The University of Nanking Enters its Fifth Decade

BY HAN LIH WU

THIS is not the place to ascertain the ultimate contributions made—and the harms done, perhaps—by missionary education in China. Nor is it yet the right time for us to vindicate a thing that is still happily present. But I am not haunted by that future judgment, however it may be. I cannot but glow as I recollect the happy days I spent in the particular missionary school I chose for my early study, and I cannot but rejoice as I look into its hopeful future as it is about to enter its fifth decade. I refer to the University of Nanking.

The University of Nanking, as it is now called, was formed by a union effected some twenty years ago of three separate schools, all in Nanking, and opened by three different missions, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Christian, who thenceforth agreed to contribute equally to its maintenence. Before the union, the oldest of the schools, and the basic of the University, had enjoyed an independent existence of twenty long years. Incorporated by the University of the State of New York in the year 1911, the University began then—and only then—to offer courses leading to the bachelor's degree. But at that time, there was only the solitary College of Arts, besides the middle and primary schools. With the advent of the Republican regime, however, it was possible,—largely through the efforts of Professor Bailey and the sympathy he won from the late statesmen Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fan,—to add another college, the College of Agriculture and Forestry. At about the same time, the East China Union Medical School was consolidated with the University; but the Medical College was again transferred to Shangtung University.

The first official recognition on the part of Chinese Educational authorities of the University's growth and accomplishments came in the year 1921; the Ministry of Education issued a special mandate on July the twenty-second of that year permitting the registration of its College of Agriculture. This was a great stimulus to the University as no other missionary school had ever before been allowed to register at the Ministry. It did a double service to the University in that it indirectly turned the attention of the University to improvement of its Colleges of Arts and Forestry. It was the former that needed improvement especially, and the mission was fulfilled by the initiative of the late Principal Chen Ching Chang, who, with the help of the Alumni Association, secured the services of several eminent professors of Chinese literature and philosophy for the University. In the year 1925, the Ministry of Education issued another mandate permitting the registration of the entire Colleges.

But at this time, the Nationalist Movement had again been aroused by untoward political events and especially the People's Revolution at Canton; there were loud cries of nationalizing missionary education. To this the University authorities responded with a favourable attitude, and plans were made for the gradual shift of power to the Chinese. So when the city of Nanking fell into the hands of the Nationalist forces, Dr. A. J. Bowen resigned his presidency, whereupon Dr. Chen Yu Kwan was immediately elected by the Board of Trustees in his stead, and assumed the post. When the National Government was formally established at Nanking, its Ministry of Education also gave the University the first opportunity to register.

But perhaps our reader is more interested in what the University has achieved in academic ways than in mere historical facts as recorded above. On this I should like first to point out that the University numbers its sons in tens of thousands, a record which any university in this country can well be proud of. Then as to the respective Colleges, unmistakably, I think, the College of Agriculture and Foresty stands out preeminently among them. Just the other day, as I passed the Bailey Hall—the hall for the agricultural college named in honour of Professor Bailey—I saw a big map attached on the interior wall. Upon further scrutiny, I saw it was a minute map of the Hwai River, carefully surveyed and drawn by members of the College. I know of no other agricultural college which has done the same thing. As to the College of Arts, to have produced men like Mr. Tao Chi Hsin and the late Professor Liu Ching Shu is certainly an achievement. As to the short-lived College of Medicine, the University Hospital stands as a monument to its success. No other hospital in Nanking, public or private, is half so well quipped.

In conclusion, I may add that the University, though still maintained by missionary funds, is no longer a "missionary" university. More properly, it is a private university conforming with Chinese standards. And in such times of intellectual famine and political instability, we welcome private institutions of learning.

Nanking, June 3, 1929.

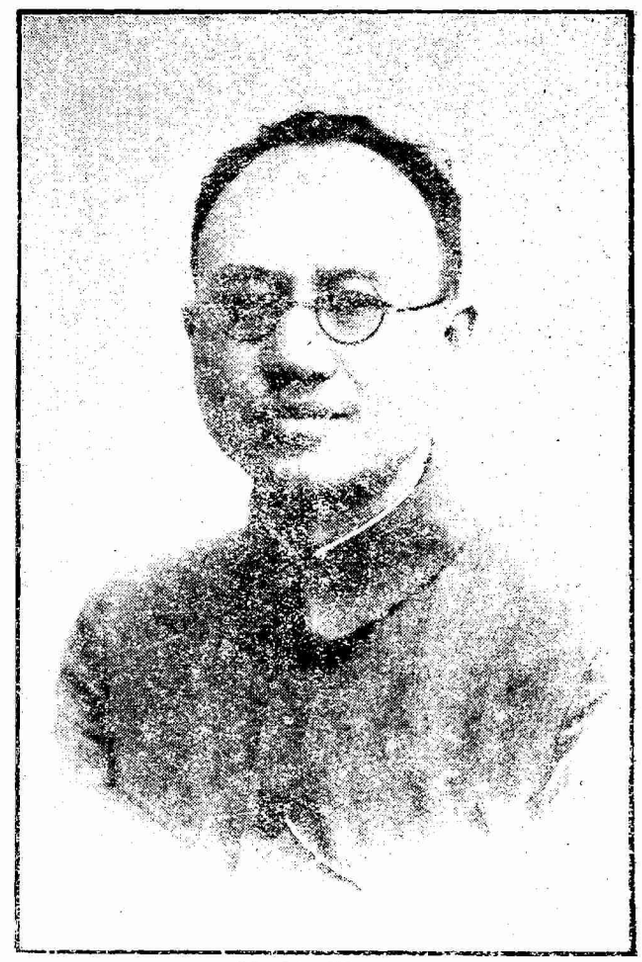
Who's Who in China

Wong Tsoo, M.Sc., A.F.R.Ae.S.

王助字禹朋

Tsoo Wong was born in Peiping (Peking) in 1892. He entered the Naval College at Chefoo by competitive examination in 1907. In 1909 at the age of 17 he was one of a few successful cadets selected and sent to England to study engineering by the Ministry of Navy. For the first two and half years in England he served as a premium apprentice in Armstrong, Whitworth Shipyard and Hawthorn, Leslie Engine Works, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1912 he passed into Armstrong College, Durham University where he graduated in mechanical engineering with the degree of B. Sc. in 1915. While in college he made use of the summer vacations by working in the drawing office in Vickers Naval Construction Works in Barrow-in-Furness. In the summer of 1915 when war conditions made further sojourn in England inconvenient he was ordered to America by the Ministry of Navy for aeronautical training. Immediately upon arriving in the United States he started flying training in the Curtiss Flying School at Buffalo, New York and upon completing the course he entered Massachussetts Institute of Technology and passed the post-graduate course of aeronautical engineering with the degree of M. Sc. in the summer of 1916 when he was engaged by the Boeing Airplane Co. (then known as the Pacific Aero Products Co.) of Seattle, Washington as chief aeronautical engineer. Whilst there he was responsible for the design and construction of two types of seaplanes which were subsequently ordered in large numbers by the U. S. Navy. The subject of our sketch returned to China at the end of 1917 and at the beginning of 1918 was, as a member of a committee of four, sent to Foochow by the Ministry of Navy to organize the Naval Air Establishment and concurrently to institute and instruct a course of aeronautical engineering in The College of Naval Construction. Besides administrative and other duties connected with aviation at the N.A.E., he was, together with Captain Y. T. Barr, responsible for all the aircraft designed and constructed there during the past eleven years. In the autumn of 1928 when the N. A. E. was reorganized and a Bureau of Naval Aviation was to be inaugurated at Shanghai, he was appointed Director of the Bureau with the rank of Captain, but before taking up his new office he acted for a few months for Captain Y. T. Barr, the newly appointed Director of the Naval Air Establishment, who was at the time away in Europe.

Captain Wong is a member of the Science Society of China, Chinese Engineering Society, Chinese Society of Naval Engineers, N. E. C. Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, England and an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers, London.



Mr. Liu Wen-tao

劉文島字靜蘇

Mr. Liu Wen-tao, a native of Kwangtse, Hupeh province, was born in 1894. Having graduated from the Paoting Military Academy, Hopei, the Law College of the Japanese Imperial University, Japan, and the Law College of the University of Paris, France, he has been appointed successively of the posts of Kuomintang Representative to the 8th National Revolutionary Army, member of the Hupeh Provincial Government, Assistant Director of the Political Department of the Front Army Headquarters, Director of the Political Department of the Temporary Headquarters of the National Revolutionary Army, Navy and Air Force, and Mayor of Hankow Municipality. He now holds the post of Mayor of the Hankow Special Municipality.

American Publisher Flying to Shanghai and Tokyo

Van Lear Black, millionaire publisher of the *Baltimore Sun*, who departed from Croyden, England, several days ago, arrived at Sofia on June 1 and immediately hopped off for Aleppo. He is accompanied by five persons, two of them being pilots. According to reports of Mr. Van Lear Black's plans, he will fly to Tokyo by way of India, Siam, Indo-China and China and will return to Europe by way of Soviet Russia. He has made several notable flights in recent years, one being from Holland to the Dutch East Indies and another from England around the coast of Africa and back. During the Washington Conference Mr. Van Lear Black entertained newspaper correspondents from abroad who attended the Conference at his country estate near Baltimore, the entertainment consisting of a "wild west" show which he transported at personal expense from Texas to Baltimore.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Reply to Imperialist Propaganda

Unhappy India, by Lajpat Rai. Banna Publishing Co., Calcutta, India. 536 pp.

After the Amritsar massacre in 1919, Gandhi's emergence as one of the great personalities of Asia in the struggle for the emancipation of the East, began to make a deep impression upon the world. So epoch-making was the vast Indian nationalist movement that he for a time led, that the movement gained many adherents in every country, and its temporary setback did not affect them at all. Then began a new wave of British imperialist aggression, especially throughout Asia, that has reached its high point today in the Near and Middle East, in the uprising against Amanullah Khan in Afghanistan and in British power in China and in India. Because of this, as well as out of fear of sympathizers with the Indian movement for freedom, the English-speaking world in particular has suffered from a deluge of propagandists or apologists for British rule in India. One of those whose books British imperialist agencies and departments circulated free of charge throughout America and Europe, was Katherine Mayo. Others were such so-called liberals as Mr. Ratcliffe in the United States, and Sir Frederick Whyte, present political adviser to the Chinese Government. Sir Frederick went to the United States to set the American people "right" on this subject, and then published a book in which he presented the imperialist British viewpoint on rule of India.

Many books have been written in reply to such propaganda Most of them are of little importance; it is always of doubtful value to write a book just in reply to another. But one of these volumes is of undoubted value. It is the one under review, written by the eminent Indian nationalist leader, educator and social reformer. It is the last book written by this aged and revered leader of his people before he died from a attack upon him by an English police officer in Lahore last Autumn. As a man who was not only a leader in his country's struggle for freedom, but also as a man who was one of the most ardent advocates of the modernisation of India's social life, he was well qualified to speak for his country. Here are valuable chapters on such social evils as caste, enforced widowhood, early marriage, the seclusion of women, and untouchability. Here are discussions of the Indian woman of the past and the present; and here are studies of the struggle for education, for a health service, as well as of the connection between all of these things and the economic and political system ruling the country. The volume is rich in historical references from both Eastern and Western sources, for the author was a scholar and a very intense reader. In his presentation he has shown no chauvinistic nationalist feeling. As in his life, he has never condoned or denied one evil in Indian society or the part of orthodox Indians in maintaining them. He has, however, followed a method that imperialist propagandists would do well to emulate in the interests of human decency: he has used the comparative method of study between social evils in the West and those in India. He makes it very clear that the existence of social evils is no excuse for foreign rule. If that were an excuse, the British might declare their right to rule the United States because of lynchings of Negroes, the campaign of religious bigots against science, the crime records in Chicago, or the existence of Holy Rollers or Jumpers in various States; or, the United States might advocate American rule of England because of the evils of incest and the violation of girl children as revealed in the report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offences against Young Persons presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty in 1926.

The author has used another very just and reliable method: the study of the historical or economic origin of unhappy conditions in India today. In connection with this, he says:

> "Political subjection adds to their volume and intensity. It effectively checks any rejuvenation or reconstruction. It accentuates social evils and weaknesses. It leads to poverty in all its hideous forms, mental, moral, and physical. If ever an awakening comes, it is delayed, or checked and crushed by all the forces of law and diplomacy, and of cunning and fraud..... Political domination leads to economic exploitation. Economic exploitation leads to dirt, disease and distress."

One can agree with this, except that the history of India shows that it was economic exploitation that led to political domination, instead of vice versa. The history of China and Korea reveals this same process, and Japan's economic position in Manchuria is a forerunner of just such a development.

The book is unfortunately a reply to propagandists against the Indian movement for national freedom. I say unfortunate, by because one of the most bitter and cynical aspects of human existence is not only the subjection of one people by another, but the use of the human mind to defend that subjection. It is unfortunate that any book should have to be written against imperialist attacks on another country, yet such is necessary today when so much of the world is ruled by men who have never advanced beyond the mental stage reached by the Neanderthal man when he first stood upright. The author of this volume says in his introduction:

> "It is a part of the imperial game to paint the subject people in the blackest colours, and to slander and libel them most shamelessly. The object is to produce and perpetuate the slave mentality of the subject people, and to obtain the moral sanction of the rest of the world for usurping the rights, properties and liberties of other peoples. This is the genesis of the philosophy of the white man's burden. This is the mentality which stimulates the Empire-builder. This is the material with which the 'steel frames' are forged to keep the subject peoples in hand and to prevent them 'from doing harm to themselves' by aspiring to and working for their freedom."

In these words, and in others like them throughout the book we read the cry of a subjected people that makes the cry of Job to the God that had deserted him sound thin and futile.

Shanghai, June 3, 1929. M. R.

Chinese Folkways

Folkways in China, by Lewis Hodous. Arthur Prosthain, London, 1929. 248 pp with bibliography and index.

This interesting study of folkways is a result of careful notes taken during a long residence in China. Much of the material was secured in Fukien, but part comes from Hunan, Hupeh and Shansi. The author has also drawn upon histories, and has done extensive reading in Chinese bearing on his subject.

The plan of the book is somewhat like that of "The Moon Year" by Juliet Bredon and I. Mitrophanow, as the cycle of the year is followed, and special attention is given to festivals, their celebration, and the significance of solstice observances. Various legends concerning the rise of popular customs are noted and a few geographical differences in belief and custom are pointed out.

The book is short and of convenient size for a traveler's use. The author does not claim his work is an exhaustive one, and thinks other material from divergent parts of the country may throw new light on some of the subjects. In reference to the fifth month dragon-boat races Prof. Hodous, after giving legends from Hunan and Chekiang, says, "Undoubtedly other sections of China have a legend explaining this festival." His book, therefore, is a challenge to those eager persons who are keenly interested in a study of folkways and legends.

The book closes with a detailed account of the sacrifices to Heaven during the Manchu dynasty. The exact procedure of the ceremony at the Altar of Heaven at Peking is given and the words of the hymns are quoted. The last song is as follows.—

"For Heaven's great blessing I bring solemn offerings.
The flames of the sacrifice ascend and make announcement to Heaven.
Only the holy one is able to receive the sacrifice.
The gods of Heaven sit in the car drawn by six dragons.
They mount on the purple vapours.
May I long keep the decree of Heaven and extend the rule of the Empire." G. B. S.

A War Correspondent in China

The Dragon Awakes, by A. Krarup-Nielsen. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London, 1928. 208 pp with 84 illustrations and one map.

This is the account of the travels of a Danish war correspondent who visited China in 1927 and had opportunity to meet several leaders in affairs at that time. In the introduction to his book he states—"In this volume I have endeavored to sketch a series of silhouettes of the men and women prominent in the eyes of the world at this crucial moment whom I had occasion to see and meet; also of the fatal events I witnessed and followed at close quarters. A book of little pictures from a great period."

Called on the first of April from a lazy life on the little pearlfishing island of Dobo in the Indian Ocean, the author stepped immediately into stirring days in south China, and as he proceeded to the north, was able to meet the key men of the

various factions at work in the country. His book presents pictures of Canton, the cradle of the Nationalists; Nanking after its tragic happenings of March, 1927; Hankow as the seat of the meeting there of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang; Tsinan at a time of stress and uncertainty; Peking in the hands of Chang Tso-lin, reluctant to believe in the alliance of the two strong men opposing him in the south.

So much for cities. As to characters, the chief silhouettes are Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Borodin and Chang Tso-lin. The text gives interviews with each of these men and impressions of their personalities are noted. On the whole, the story is well told. Of particular interest is his story of the Russian troops fighting for the North on one of the armored trains. There is a tendency to use sarcasm regarding "U. S. A." and the word "Chinaman" is used Hsuchowfu is spelled "Suchow", and might easily frequently. be confused in the minds of the casual reader with the city of Soochow. The author certainly had excellent chances to see things at an interesting time and he appears to have made the most of his opportunites. G. B. S.

An Exploded Autobiography

The Cradle of the Deep, by Joan Lowell. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1929.

The Cradle of the Deep has. during the past months, ranked among the best sellers in the United States. Simon and Schuster published the book as Miss Lowell's autobiography, and had the misfortune of having it proved a fraud after it had gained much fame.

Even with the author's light regard for truth accepted, there still remained the hope that her story might have in it some of the joy of adventure or the power of the sea. Unhappily, there is neither. One wonders how publishers and writers could have believed that a true autobiography could be so like hundreds of story books copied after each other. Miss Lowell invented hardly a new situation or incident to make the tale of her life at sea and her up-bringing among men seem real. She depicts herself as a girl child on board a freighter trading among the South Sea Islands, tenderly cared for by her father, the captain, and an old sailor; treated as a similar by the other men on board and wearing boy's clothing in the manner of girls in like circumstances since the days of Maude Adams' Peter Pan. She learns the physical facts of womanhood by dissecting a mammal, just as children in books have been doing since the very first time that rational sex education was thought of. When she goes ashore, she shocks the college professors in her mother's dining room by the fluency of her profanity, and afterward, of course, runs away in order to get back to sea. When the book closes with a shipwreck and a long swim ashore, one is neither surprised nor disappointed,

Thanks are due to the person who proved this "autobiography" false. That real life could have been duplicated exactly in so many books would be disheartening proof that there is nothing new—or fresh—under the sun. G. B.

Annual Meeting of China Import, Export Lumber Co.

Shareholders of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., held their twenty-seventh annual general meeting in the offices of Messrs. Arnhold and Co., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 30. H. E. Arnhold presided at the meeting and J. E. Grey acted as secretary.

In convening the meeting, Mr. Grey stated that during the past year the company's investments have increased by Tls. 151,000, accounted for by the fact that a mortgage was accepted on property sold at Tientsin. Also, the indebtedness from the Chinese Government Railways has been reduced from Tls. 776,499.48 to Tls.721,606.03.

Resolutions were passed providing that a dividend of 12 per cent be paid and that the sum of Tls.188,697.70 remaining be carried forward to new account for the year 1929; that the appointment of F. Evensen as a Director of the Company be confirmed; that the appointment of C. H. Arnhold as a Director of the Company be confirmed; that Commander F. R. Davey be re-elected to the Board of Directors and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be reelected Auditors for the ensuing year.

New Yu Foong Cotton Mill

A decision has been reached by the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, it was announced yesterday in Japanese newspapers here, to dissolve the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, its branch office in Shanghai, and to establish a new cotton mill under the same name with a capital of Yen 5,000,000. The value of the present mill in Yangtzepoo, which has 90,000 spindles, is stated to be about Yen 4,000,000.

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In Germany: Deutsche Bank.

In Austria: Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

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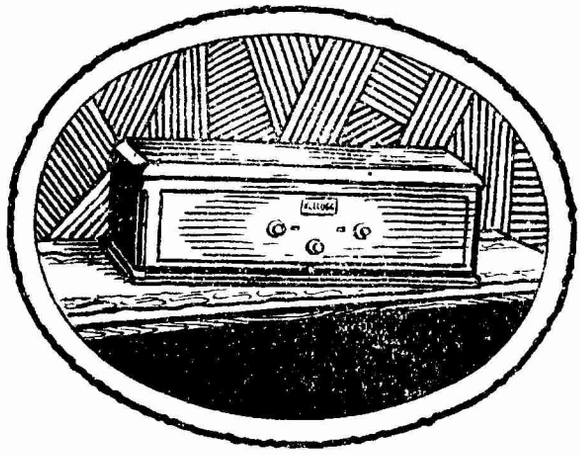

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Men and Events

Four kidnappers, found guilty in the Shanghai Provisional Court, were executed by the Chinese authorities on June 4.

W. P. Willson, manager of Arkell and Douglas is departing shortly on a business trip to North China and Manchuria.

Mark L. Moody, American motorcar dealer in Shanghai, departed last week on a business trip to to the United States.

A new long-distance telephone line connecting Sanghai and Wooung was opened for service this week. The line is about fifteen miles long.

Mrs. Merle Sproull, hostess at the Monana Hotel, Honoulu, who has been visiting friends in Shanghai for several days, has departed for Peiping.

W. W. Brockman of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. who is now in the United States, has written friends that he is planning to return to China in July.

According to a report by the Kuo Wen news agency on June 5 the one of the buildings of the Sianheng School in Wuhu collapsed causing the deaths of seven students.

H. C. Reek has been appointed sub-manager of the China Finance Corporation, Inc., of Shanghai according to an announcement of F. W. Sutterlee, president of the company.

Lt. Commander Franz Mellendy, formerly attached to the American Embassy at Tokyo as language officer, arrived in Shanghai this week where he will be attached to the U. S. S. Pittsbrgh.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cress have returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hankow. Mr. Cress is connected with General Motors. They are living at the I. S. S. Apartments, 1552 Avenue Joffre.

J. F. Stevens, Jr., of the Engineering Equipment Company, agents for refrigeration machinery, has returned to Shanghai from a six months' business trip which included India, Dutch East Indies, Siam, Indo-China and the Philippines.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance departed for Canton on June 5 for the purpose of assisting in the reorganization of the finances of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. Mr. Soong traveled to Honkong on the President Cleveland.

J. V. Murray, director of the Far Eastern department of the Texas Oil Company in York, has returned to Shanghai on a business trip and may remain here for several months. Mr. Murray was previpusly manager of the Texas Company in the Far East.

An article entitled, "Shanghai, the World's Largest Jade Market," which appeared in *The Review* on June 1, was written by B. Y. Lee, one of the regular contributors to this newspaper. Through a mistake Mr. Lee's name was omitted from the article.

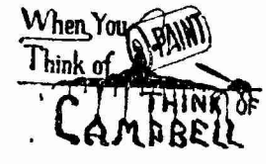
A *Reuter* report from Ichang on May 30 stated that a new boycott against British and Japanese vessels on the Upper Yangtsze had been started, the reason being based on the refusal of foreign merchants to permit inspection of cargoes for "enemy" goods.

A German resident of Chungking, Szechuen province, claims that he has been able to hear lectures and music broadcasted from the German Telefunken Company at the Koenigswusterhausen station near Berlin. The distance is said to be approximately 9,000 meters.

D. K. Lieu, head of the Statistical Bureau of the Legislative Yuan, Nanking, has been appointed to assist Prof. C. F. Remer in an investigation of interationnal foreign and economic relations of China. Prof. Remer is now connected with the Department of Economics of Michigan University

Lindsay Hoben, staff correspondent of the *Milwaukee Journal*, arrived in Shanghai this week from Manila and after a few days here departed for Nanking and Hankow, following which he will visit Peiping and Tientsin and then return to the United States by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Frank A. Harris, who has occupied an official position with the Peiping-Mukden Railway for some 30 years, has retired along with several other foreigners who have been connected with the railway. The positions have been taken by Chinese returned students, chiefly from the United States.



H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Two members of the Kemmerer Commission of Financia Experts, Dr. John Park Young and F. B. Lynch, departed for Canton this week in company with T. V. Soong, Ministe of Finance. They will assist Mr. Soong in the reorganizatio of the Central Bank at Canton.

The April number of *China*, a monthly bulletin issued by the China Society of America, contains a notice of the death of William C. Paul, for many years an active member of the society. Mr. Paul's fine collection of Chinese embroideries and textiles, including many antiques, was left to the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

J. J. Mantell, former vice-president of the Erie Railway, who is now an adviser with the Chinese Ministry of Railways, was the guest of honor and speaker at a tiffin given by the Pan-Pacific Association at the Astor House Hotel, Friday, June 7. Hsu Mo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was chairman and introduced the speaker.

Four Chinese were killed and two seriously injured due to the explosion in a Chinese paper mill in the Yangtszepoo factory district of Shanghai on Sunday morning June 2, the explosion being due to an overload of steam in the boiler used for the manufacture of paper. The large building in which the boiler was located was seriously damaged.

John MaGruder, American Military Attache with the American Legation in Peiping, was in Shanghai for a few days this week. He attended the Sun Yat-sen State funera services in Nanking along with John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister. Mr. MacMurray returned to Peiping following the ceremony and did not come to Shanghai as originally intended.

Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager for the *United Press Associations* who, with Mrs. Vaughn,has been in Shanghai for several weeks, is departing shortly for his home in Tokyo. Randall Gould, who has been manager of the *United Press* at Manila, arrived in Shanghai last week and will have charge of the office here in the future. Mr. Gould is accompanined by Mrs. Gould and their child.

Mr. and Mrs J. Harold Dollar and family who have been visiting in Shanghai for several days, have departed for San Francisco. O. G. Steen, Far Eastern Manager for the Dollar interests, accompained by Mrs. Steen, departed from Shanghai this week for Japan where they will join Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and return with them to San Francisco. Mr. and Mr. Steen will spend several months in California before returning to Shanghai.

Mr. John R. Putnam, the American Consul at Amoy, China, and Mrs. Putnam announce the engagement of their daughter, Doanda Risley, to Lieutenant Commander Charles Julian Wheeler, United States Navy, Aide and Flag Lieutenant to the Commander in Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet. The wedding will take place in the American Consular Residence at Amoy on June the twentieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

The U. S. Yangtsze Gunboat, Luzon ran on the breakwater at Woosung at 10 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, May 5, causing considerable damage to the bow of the boat. Two minesweepers were sent to Woosung on Thursday to bring the Luzon to drydock at Shanghai. Rear-Admiral Craven of the Yangtsze Patrol was on board the Luzon at the time of the accident, the Luzon having been at the mouth of the Yangtsze for target practice.

Because they were dissatisfied with the quality of food served aboard the river steamer upon which they were traveling near Hankow on May 31, a number of soldiers started a row which resulted in the compradore's schroff being thrown overboard into the Yangtsze. When the captain and chief officer attempted to stop the ship in order to rescue the schroff they were also severely beaten by the soldiers. When the ship, the Kiangtah, arrived at Hankow, the ringleaders of the mob were arrested.

John Marshall, Chicago newspaperman who was slightly wounded by a bullet striking his hand several weeks ago while on a trip to Chungking on the Upper Yangtsze, has returned to Shanghai. Mr. Marshall made the trip to Szechuen on behalf of the *United Press*. The British gunboat on the Upper Yangtsze on which he was traveling was fired on by Chinese soldiers and Mr. Marshall was slightly wounded. Three British sailors were also wounded at the same time. Mr. Marshall is on a trip around the world.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong where she will meet Mr. Roosevelt, who, with his brother Kermit and Suydam Cutting of New York, has been on a hunting expedition into Tibet, West China, Burma and French Indo-China. Kermit Roosevelt passed through Shanghai two weeks ago on his way back to the United States, but Theodore and Mr. Cutting remained over a month in French Indo-China to complete their collection of specimens. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has just been appointed Governor of Porto Rico by President Hoover.

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If your want to know the latest news and views of China, the "China Truth" is the paper that should not be missed. Every week, the events in China are explained and commented in our editorial paragraphs. Special articles on Sino-foreign relations appear in every issue, so that our readers will know exactly how China stands with the outside world. "The Truth" does not confine its sphere of activities with conditions in China but publishes timely and interesting articles on world politics.

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Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

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Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

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Head Office

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PEIPING

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 5

49-100

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Nanking, May 29.—Foreign envoys who have arrived to attend the state funeral of Sun Yat-sen represent 18 countries.

Peiping, May 29.—Ho Cheng-chun, director of the Peiping Branch of the General Headquarters, has issued a proclamation to the 5th Route Army Corps enumerating the crimes alleged to have been committed by Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, May 29.—Ma Hung-tah's troops entered Chengchow on May 26.

Peiping, May 29.—Troops of Liu Chi-hua have been ordered towards the sector of Changteh on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Hongkong, May 29.—Kuangtung troops under Li Ming-jui are reported to be advancing towards the region west of Tukching on the West River.

Nanking, May 29.—Chang Chi-kiang arrived here this morning to attend the funeral services of Sun Yat-sen.

Peiping, May 30.—Yen Shi-shan returned to Wutai-hsien, Shansi, on May 27 to arrange his family matters preparatory to going abroad, it is reported.

Nanking, May 30.—Interviews between C. T. Wang and foreign diplomatic envoys were held today at the foreign minister's official residence.

Peiping, May 30.—Troops under Han Fu-chu have made a general retreat owing to an attack by Feng's forces.

Peiping, May 30.—On instructions from Yen Shi-shan, the Shansi troops which were to be called out from the districts of Peiping and Tientsin, have suddenly suspended their movements.

Peiping, May 31.—Yen Shi-shan has completed preparations for going abroad with Feng Yu-hsiang.

Peiping, May 31.—Feng Yu-hsiang has announced his intention to enter retirement.

Tokyo, June 2.—The Free Commercial Trade Union yesterday passed a resolution demanding control of the National Government over anti-Japanese agitators.

Nanking, June 3.—K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, presented his credentials to Chiang Kai-shek at 9 o'clock this morning.

Nanking, June 3.—The diplomatic envoys who attended the state funeral of Sun Yat-sen were entertained at an official reception by Chiang Kai-shek.

Peiping, June 3.—Chiang Kai-shek has decided to invade Honan from four directions.

Peiping, June 3.—Fang Chen-wu's troops, which have been concentrated in the vicinity of Tishan, yesterday started an offensive upon Fengs troops.

Peiping, June 4.—Feng Yu-hsiang has expressed the hope that Yen Shi-shan and Chiang Kai-shek will give up their intention of leaving the country.

Hongkong, June 4.—Advices from Canton report that Kuangsi troops have abandoned Wuchow and are retreating in the direction of Tenghsien and Pingnan.

Nanking, June 4.—Chiang Kai-shek will leave here for Hangchow tomorrow.

Hongkong, June 4.—Kuangtung troops have entered Wuchow peaceably.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung, (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, May 28.—According to a report from Yang Hsueh-hsiao, who has been reconnoitering in an airplane above the Kwieteh region, approximately 4 miles of railway tracks on the Lung-Hai Railway have been ripped up by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops.—Han Fu-chu is reported to have assumed the post of Field-Commander of the Northwestern Army at Loyang.—Five battalions of Hupeh troops under Li Ming-sui have arrived in Canton.—The headquarters of the Northeastern Naval Squadron has despatched a battalion of marines and two hydroplanes to Tsingtao.—Government leaders have addressed a joint telegram to officers of the Northwestern Army calling upon them to join Han Fu-chu in supporting the Central Government against Feng.—Officials reports received at the Hankow office of the Peiping-Hankow Railway state that eastern Honan is free of the Kuominchun.

Wednesday May, 29.—The Gendarmerie Headquarters of Shanghai has forbidden the holding of parades or unauthorized public meetings on May 30, and has ordered the submission of all disputes between employers and workers to local authorities for arbitration.—Leading military commanders in the Three Eastern provinces yesterday issued a circular telegram reprimanding the rebellious generals.—Pai Tsung-hsi, the Kwangsi leader, has commenced to withdraw to Nanning.—Repairs on the bridge spanning the Chang Ho on the Peiping—Hankow line have been completed.—Hupeh forces under Li Ming-sui and Yang Yeng-hui are leaving Canton for Liuhing to join Hsiang Han-ping in a general drive on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

Thursday, May 30.—It is reported that severe fighting is now in progress between the troops of Han Fu-chu and Sun Liang-chen at Tengfeng.—Ho Chien has announced the appointment of Lo Fan-yung as Gendarmerie Commander for Yungchow and of Chang Chi-hung as Gendarmerie Commander for Chuanchow, Hsingan and Kuanyang.—Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, has despatched a telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang advising him to retire from politics and go abroad.—Normal passenger service between Hsuchow and Mamutsi, in eastern Honan, on the Lung-Hai Railway was resumed yesterday.—An Inter-Provinicial financial conference of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Fukien, Anhwei and Kiangsi wil be held at the Capital the first week in June.—A number of hereditary Mohammedan princes and nobles urge the Central Government to launch a punitive expedition against Feng, offering their assistance.—Yu Tao-peh has been appointed Field Commander of the Kuangtung Expeditionary Force in the coming offensive against Wuchow.—The State Council has promulgated a list of national holidays.—Miscellaneous military units in the Kiaotung Peninsula are to be reorganized and incorporated into the Provincial Gendarmerie Force.—Feng has notified the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of his intention to retire.

Friday, May 31.—Chow Chen-lin, personal representative of Yen Hsi-shan, left Taiyuan last night for Nanking to confer with Chiang Kai-shek.—Koo Ying-fen, Chief Political Official to the Nanking Government, arrived in Nanking from Canton today.—Ho Chen-chun has indefinitely postponed his departure for Hankow.—Wang Tseng, Vice-Minister of Railways, has left Peiping for an inspection tour of Peiping-Hankow Railway.—It is stated that Li Chi-tsai, who was detained by the Wuhan Garrison Commander on charge of having plotted with Feng, will be freed.—It is reported that Han Fu-chu's troops have clashed with those of Sun Liang-chen in the neighborhood of Yenshihhsien, about 35 miles east of Chengchow.—A detachment of Fukien units under Chang Tseng is returning to Fukien to exterminate outlaws.

Saturday, June 1.—The vanguards of the Kwangtung Expeditionary Forces are now nearing the vicinity of Wuchow.—Chow Hsi-wu has been appointed Gendarmerie Commander for Kweilin, in northern Kwangsi.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen is expected to leave Nanking for Shanghai tonight.—Normal passenger service between Peiping and Sinhsiang, in northern Honan, on the Peiping-Hankow line will be resumed tomorrow.—The abolition of the main territorial divisions of Kwangtung has been ordered by the Provincial Government.—The Native Products Exposition at West Lake, Hangchow, will be inaugurated formally on June 6.—Reorganization of the five Wuhan divisions in western Hupeh is nearing completion.—Chiang Kai-shek reviewed the 18th Division under Hsu Yuan-chuan yesterday.—The Provincial Party Headquarters of Kwangtung have petitioned the Central Executive Committee for the dimissal of Hsu Ching-tang, the pro-Kwangsi general, from party membership.—Li Tsung-jen and Pai Tsung-hsi are reported to have fled from Nanking to Hongkong.

Sunday and Monday, June 2 and 3.—The State Council has instructed special precautions to be taken for the protection of foreign lives and property along the Lung-Hai Railway.—Yunnan Expeditionary Forces are reported to be progressing rapidly in the march into Kweichow.—Capt. Chen Wen-lin, the trans-continental flyer, is expected to take off for Shanghai from Amoy tomorrow.—Affairs pertaining to the Judicial Yuan will be in charge of Chang Chi following the departure of Wang Chung-hui. President of the Judicial Yuan, for Europe on June 8.—The forces of Han Fu-chu and Shih Yiu-san have arrived at Chengchow from Heishihkwan.—C. T. Wang was host at a tea reception to the Ministers and delegates of the various foreign countries who have been at Nanking for the Sun Yat-sen burial.—Mao Chun-teh, of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce ond Labor, has arrived in Tsingtao for an investigation into industrial and commercial conditions in Shanghai.—Chiang Kai-shek has denied the rumored intention of the Central Government to appoint Sun Chuan-fang as a route commander in the campaign against Feng.—Tang Seng-chi has assumed the post of Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.—The Japanese, Italian and German Ministers presented their credentials to Chiang Kai-shek on the morning of June 3.—A National Publicity Conference under the auspices of the Publicity Department of the Central Headquarters has opened in Nanking.—Following the withdrawal of Sun Liang-chen's troops to Hsuchang and Yuhsien, Han Fu-chu has advanced his forces to Hsuchang and Yuhsien effecting a junction with Shin Yiu-san's forces.—Reorganization and disbandment of the surrendered Wuhan rebel troops of Tao Chun and Hu Tsung-tuh have been completed.—It is reported that the major portion of the Kwangsi rebel troops is retreating in a northwesterly direction.—Communications between Hsuchow and Kweiteh on the Lunghai Railway have been restored.—Wuchow, the last stronghold of the Kwangsi rebel leaders was captured by the Kwangtung Expeditionary Forces under Li Ming-sui last night.

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Notice is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Tuesday, the 11th June—the Mid-Summer Festival.

W. R. MYERS
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1929.

The Chinese Theater on the Bowery

BY GRACE LYNN

(New York Sun, April 22)

ON that famous old street the Bowery, where "They do such things and they say such things," crowded with sordid "hotels" and missions where lurk the dope fiend, the gunman, the ex-convict—blooms an exotic flower—the Chinese theater.

Twenty years ago the Chinese theater in New York inhabited the place now devoted to the Chinese mission on Doyers street, where the epic story of the continuing drama was unfolded nightly in a dingy hall which uptown slummers visited for a momentary sensation.

For the last two years the Chinese drama has been presented in the Thalia, the oldest playhouse in New York. Its huge paint-blistered facade carries no posters attesting to the character of its entertainment. Once past the Occidental lobby, despite the row of vignettes of Giacomo Meyerbeer, Theodore Hertzl, Gregory Gershoun, William Shakespeare, Max Nordau and Franz Liszt, which neither time nor filth have obliterated from the walls, one is transplanted to a foreign world of which few even hear, where the reality of Bowery lodging houses and trembling ex-convicts drops away, leaving an unreality fantastic as an opium dream. Peculiar voices, weird music, bizarre garments, unknown language sounds... Yet after the shock of its strangeness wears away comes the realization that the play of emotions is so easily followed that even widely differing races can understand each other.

The play begins at 7, lasts until midnight, and goes on for days, weeks and sometimes months without the drop of a curtain. The audience comes in at any hour, but after 8 o'clock the price drops from $2.50 "top" to $1 and 75 cents Shrill, squeaky notes, much like emanations from a bagpipe, in a scale strange to Westesn ears, are played over and over, sometimes swifter and louder to accentuate the action, but always on the same theme.

During a tong war, which is really a trade war involving bootleg opium, only men risk being out, for shooting occurs, after which the frightened audience is frisked for weapons. Once during a tong war the leading actress, in whose veins flows the blood of princes, was in danger of kidnaping or injury, and was carefully guarded both on and off the stage.

But ordinarily both sexes attend. Babies brought in by adoring fathers run noisily up and down the aisles, tiny infants are made much of by women ushers. The Chinese audience seems to have given up its habit of audibly cracking and munching sunflower seeds and is quieting down considerably.

Men Play Women's Parts

Our Government permits Chinese women to remain in this country but six months, and then only under a $2,000 bond, so the less aggressive males play women's parts. In China it is somewhat of a disgrace for a woman to become an actress, but she may go on the stage in order to help her insolvent family discharge its debts. In spite, however, of the nobility of her aim, she thereby loses caste. When she has accomplished her purpose she may go for a few months into something like a "retreat," where she probably lives a life of self-denial by which she is purified and rehabilitated.

Along the side wall of the Chinese stage is an old American set, a heritage from the Thalia's former years of glory, and the entire troupe in Chinese costumes has its photograph taken before a stage drop of florid Italian life. But the old set, convenient for pegs on which to hang coats, hats and musical instruments, backdrops of American restaurants fatally out of key with the Chinese story of the play, and musicians in sweaters or shirt sleeves sitting right on the stage fade quite out of one's consciousness as the exotic, fantastic beauty of the ancient legend is slowly unfolded.

This is because for the Chinese the stage is only that small space immediately in front of the "props" (tables chairs, etc.) "down center." Here all the action takes place. The sets are simple but entirely adequate—a table with a chair at each end may denote any kind of room; four chairs two side by side and one turned down toward them at each end, these supporting upright poles connected by a silk-draped horizontal bar, represent a throne, a bed, a boat. An overturned chair with a girl simulating weaving or plaiting is a river bank.

Before the end of the scene the property man places his hand on a prop in use by an actor; the instant an actor is through, sometimes even before, he snatches it away, thus changing the set with a stolidity and indifference which would destroy the illusion for an Occidental. Actors offstage poke their heads through silk-draped doorways, and Chinamen in American street clothes actually walk right on the stage and bid the musicians good night without upsetting actors or audience.

Laughter Means Derision

One cannot always tell if these noncommittal people are pleased or otherwise, for when the audience laughs loudest it is in derision, and they clap their hands when they do not like what is going on, such as a too rowdy scene.

Even the initiate, knowing of course something of the general customs of China, can gather much of what is being presented. One story deals with the conflict of an aristocratic girl and one of lower caste for the same rich young men. The lower caste girl's father, a marriage broker, has brought the aristocratic couple together, knowing nothing of the relations existing between the young man and his daughter. The latter, the wronged girl, serves poisoned tea to the newly betrothed pair and stares at the young man until he breaks into a fit of coughing, dislodging the poison. He recognizes the girl, there is much alarm, the rich girl, frightened, fetches her chaperon, the little bonrgeoise gets her sister and the four fight verbally and physically, pursuing the suitor over cliffs and mountains (piled up chairs). He is captured by the chaperon and brought back. Then the fight is resumed, judges are called, arguments heard. Like the babe before Solomon, the young man is in danger of being cut in two.

During the arguments the wronged girl sits on the floor, feet pointing to a table. The property man hands her, under the table, a doll. Her baby is born. (This accounts for the topmost chair on the pile representing mountains being blackdraped, black signifying birth.) The sister tries to hide the illegitimate baby up her sleeve, but babies are incontrovertible facts.

By midnight the show was over, the wronged girl had won, so the young man was standing on her side on the stage, but this was inconclusive, as the play would continue the next night.

The actors know only the general outline of the play, which is mostly impromptu, like the medieval commedia del arte. Backstage and on it in a conspicuous place is a list of scenes and the general idea of the play so the actors can refresh their memories. There are a few stock garments belonging to the management, but the leading man brings with him all the clothes, wigs, headdresses, shoes and drapes that are used in all the plays for his entire engagement of one year, plus two months for transit from China and back.

As the actors leave the stage between scenes a costumer removes their gorgeously embroidered garments, folds them and piles them meticulously, covering them with a cloth This accounts for their perennial freshness.

Rear-Admiral Craven Arrives for Service on Yangtsze Patrol

Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven of the U. S. Navy has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of taking over command of the Yangtsze Patrol, relieving Capt. Kenneth G. Castleman, Chief-of-staff to Admiral Bristol, who has had charge since the departure of Admiral Yates Stirling for the United States. Rear-Admiral Craven is a native of Vallejo, California, where he was born in 1873. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1896 and the Naval War College in 1916. He served on the Massachusetts and Eagle in the Spanish-American War and did service in the Philippines in 1900 and 1901. He was connected with naval aviation in France during the World War and was finally appointed director of the department. He then commanded the Maryland. Since 1927 he has had charge of naval communications. He has won distinction on two occasions for saving life at sea, from the British Government for saving the crew of the steamer Sebastian and from the Italian Government for saving the Alessandra. He also received the thanks of the French Government for work of the naval unit employed in reconstruction in devastated area. He has received the D. S. M. from the American Government and also has received decorations from the French and Italian Governments. Admiral Craven was married in 1901 to Antoinette Marritt of Baltimore and they have three children.

Japanese Marines Evacuate Hankow Concession

A *Reuter* report from Hankow on May 31 stated that the Japanese Marines which have garrisoned Hankow for practically two years, have been withdrawn and sent to Shanghai, where it is reported part of them will be retained and the remainder sent to Japan. The withdrawal of the Japanese Marines from Hankow was the result of an understanding reached with the Chinese authorities whereby the Chinese agreed to call off the boycott if the Japanese would withdraw the Marines which had been stationed in the Concession almost continuously since 1927. It was also reported that the Japanese had settled, satisfactorily, an incident which occurred last fall resulting in the killing of a Chinese ricksha coolie by a motor-cycle driven by Japanese Marines, the Japanese paying the family of the deceased coolie a sum of money which the Chinese had demanded.

National Holidays Announced

The State Council promulgated on May 29 the list of national holidays for observance by all Government and public organs as well as educational institutions throughout the country during the year. The list of holidays is given below:—

January 1—Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic.

January 2 and 3—New Year holidays.

March 12—Anniversary of the death of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

March 29—Anniversary of the death of the 72 martyrs at the hands of the Manchu Government at the Sun Flower Hill in Canton.

July 9—Anniversary of the launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition by the National Revolutionary Army.

August 27—Confucius' Birthday (for schools only).

October 10—National Independence Day.

November 12—Birthday Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

All Sundays throughout the year.

National Publicity Conference

The inauguration ceremonies of the National Publicity Conference were held June 3 at the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking. Besides a large number of Party workers interested in publicity, many Party leaders including Hu Han-min, President of the Legislative Yuan, Yen Tsu-chang, Director of the Central Publicity Department, and Liu Lu-ying, Assistant Director of the Central Publicity Department, were present.

At the first regular meeting the following day, a lengthy report on the work of the Publicity Department was given by its secretary, Chu Yun-kwang. He pointed out that the Party's publicity work had been handicapped in the past by three main defects, lack of a system of centralization and cooperation, stereotyped methods and neglect of Party publicity in foreign countries. The chief needs for party publicity work are, he said, an efficient staff, adequate funds, good organization and appropriate materials. In the afternoon session delegates discussed in detail a proposal for formulating a program of publicity.

Police Offer American Club Servants $100 Each

It was reported this week that the Police Department of the International Settlement has offered the two dining-room servants at the American Culb $100 each on the condition that they will not bring a legal action against the British police officer who locked them in jail on the night of May 3 when they reported the kidnapping of Y. C. Vong, the steward of the American Club. As reported in *The Review* on May 11, the two Chinese servants happened to be in the alleyway adjacent to the American Club when Vong was kidnapped and immediately reported the case to the police officer in charge of the Central Station, which is located directly in front of the American Club on Foochow Road. Instead of investigating the case, the police officer in charge at the time threw the servants into jail and kept them locked up all night. The two "boys" are said to have retained the services of a local foreign lawyer who has threatened an action against the policeman responsible. The policeman responsible for the action is said to have been suspended for a brief period.

Strike Among Wharf Coolies

A strike broke out among the coolies working on several of the Pootung wharves early on the morning of June 3 as a result of a levy made on the workers by the Reorganization Committee of the Wharf Coolies' Labour Union, a body organized by the local Kuomintang headquarters. This union tried to enforce a levy of 20 cents on each coolie. As many of the latter already belonged to smaller unions, they resented the attempt and finally asked that it be offset by an increase of 20 cents in their pay. Refusal of the employers to grant the increase in pay resulted in the strike. On Tuesday morning a fight occurred between the coolies in favor of the strike and those opposed to it, it is said, and as a result of a victory by the latter, work was resumed. Additional reasons for the strike were the attempt to collect a badge fee from every coolie and the imprisonment by the Reorganization Union of three foremen on a trumped-up charge. These men were later released.

Foreign Ministers Present Credentials to Chiang Kai-shek

K. Yoshizawa, Commandatore Daniele Vare and Herr von Borch, Japanese, Italian and German Ministers to China, presented their credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking on the morning of June 3.

The Italian Minister in his statement spoke of the friendliness existing between Italy and China, and emphasized his personal respect for China's civilization and people and his intention of promoting in every possible way the excellent relations of the Italian Government with that of China. Herr von Borch, in a similar statement, expressed the belief that the present friendliness between Germany and China may be expected to grow in the future, particularly since it was further cemented by the Sino-German treaties signed last year.

The Japanese Minister said, in part, "China and Japan have always been on friendly terms. It is the hope of the Imperial Japanese Government that the future relations between the two countries will be guided by the spirit of mutual understanding and respect."

James A. Thomas Presents Far East Library to Duke University

James A. Thomas, for many years general manager of the British-American Tobacco Company but now living in retirement in New York, has presented to Duke University a collection of books, manuscripts, and objects of art which he collected in China beginning in 1899. There are 638 titles in the collection and in addition to works pertaining to China there are books concerning Japan, India, Australia, Formosa, etc. Among the rarest numbers in the collection are six volumes of a Chinese dictionary by the Rev. Robert Morrison, published in 1643; "Travels of the Jesuits," published in 1752; "The Jews in China", by James Finn, published 843 and "Diary of William Rockhill."

Negotiations Open for Return of Belgian Concession

The *Kuo Min* news agency on June 4 stated that official negotiations will be opened on June 17 for the settlement of the terms for the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin. The Chinese Commission which will have charge of the negotiations on behalf of the National Government will consist of Ling Pin, Chow Wei, Chow Kwang-ting, Huang Tsung-shien and Chen Hung-shen. The Belgians will be represented by the Belgian Charge d'Affairs at Peiping and the Blegian Consul at Tientsin.

U. S. Court Returns to Shanghai

After disposing of about fifteen cases in a short session at Tientsin, the United States Court for China has returned to Shanghai. The party consisted of Judge Milton D. Purdy, James M. Howes, clerk, Miss True and Miss Tuttelman, court stenographers, and the District Court Attorney. Leaving Tientsin, they boarded the S.S. Eneaus, of the Blue Funnel line, at Tangku on Friday the 28th. The party availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Peiping where they spent a week.

Such of the lawyers who had followed the court to the north in connection with the cases in which they were interested, also returned to Shanghai yesterday.

New Chekiang Tea Crop Being Harvested

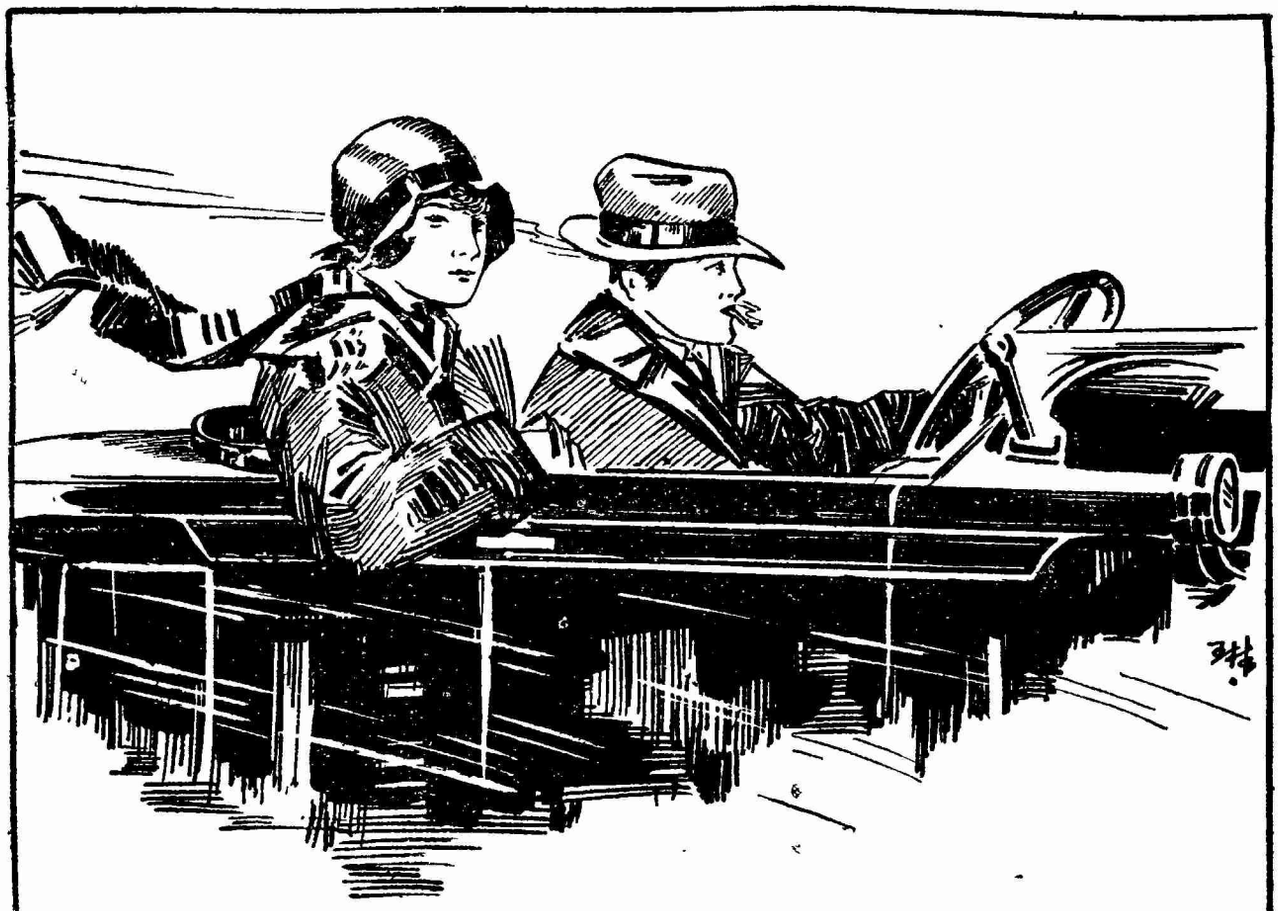
According to reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers, the new tea crop from Chekiang Province, the chief source of supply for Shanghai and also a chief export from this city, is beginning to arrive. Some 7,000 chests are said to have arrived since May 20. It was estimated that this year's crop would amount to between 150,000 and 160,000 chests, all said to be of good quality.

Nanking Mint Seriously Damaged by Fire

The Chinese Government mint at Nanking was seriously damaged by fire on June 4 and in addition to the destruction of considerable machinery, some $400,000 in newly minted dollar-coins were melted. The fire lasted for several hours and destroyed an entire block of some 70 buildings. The fire is thought to have been caused by defective wiring.

American University Club Picnic

The annual picnic of the American University Club will be held on the campus of St. John's University at Jessfield from 2 to 6 p. m. on Saturday, June 8. Members are urged to bring their families and friends, especially children, who will be admitted free. A charge of $1 will be made for each adult.



白金龍香烟

←為上流社會之交際品

For a Delightful Smoke
We recommend

GOLDEN DRAGON
CIGARETTES.
MILD and FRAGRANT

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NO:B151.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price June 6	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	390	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	86	5.50
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	91⅞	7.17
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	105¾	6.54
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	79½	7.72
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	83⅜	4.80
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	72½	6 92
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	94⅝	5.48
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	93¼	6.50
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	81¾	7.75
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	100	7 50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92½	6 56
CubanDominicanSugarCo.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	68½	12.03
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	103½	5.61
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	102½	5 32
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	88	6 42
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	108½	6.26
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106¼	6.45
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	85¼	7.19
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	92	7.22
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	93	6.65
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	83½	7.28
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	85½	7.45
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95⅝	7.40
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	100¼	6 48
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	92	7.16
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	91	6.68
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	89¼	6 28
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	101⅜	5.89
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	6 62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	86¾	7.05
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	100¼	5.98
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	92¾	5.47
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	88¼	6 87
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	92	6.67
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	90¾	7 45
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	91¼	7.31
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	88⅞	6.96
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	103¼	4 97
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	86¾	7.17
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	85⅛	7.05
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	83¼	7.21
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	39⅛	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	95¾	6 27
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock	70¾	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	91⅛	4.39
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	91½	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	80¼	8.72
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum Pfd. Stock	98	7.14
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock	72¼	——
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock	49	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	169⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	59⅞	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock	41⅞	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	79¼	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	90	3.33
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	121¾	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 5th, June 1929

Exchange:—The week that has passed has included a holiday on Saturday, the 1st June out of respect for the obsequies of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Nanking. We have experienced an almost uninterrupted fall in the course of silver and exchange since our last issue. On the 30th May the price of Bar Silver was 24 5/8d for spot and forward and to-day we have to quote 24d. and 24 1/16d respectively. It appears that the U. S. A., China and the continent have all been sellers and no support forthcoming.

From day to day a weaker tone has developed in exchange, but this morning a reaction took place and a fair amount of export paper has been settled.

Our closing rates are as follows: T/T on London at 2/4 3/16d, New Yark 57 3/8, and Yen 76 1/2.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 81,725,000 an increase of Tls. 8,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 127,870,000 an increase of $ 1,070,000

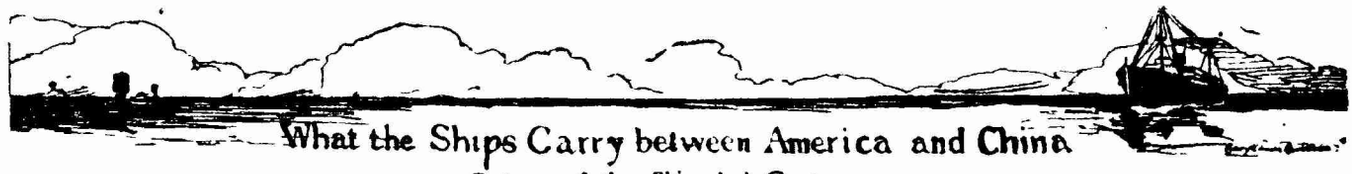
Estimated value Tls. 173,791,000 as against Tls. 100,859,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for May	Thursday May 30	Friday May 31	Saturday June 1	Monday June 3	Tuesday June 4	Wed., June 5
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.183	2/4¾	2/4¾		2/4½ 2/4¼	2/4¼ 2/3¾	2/3¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 13/16	2/4 13/16		2/4 9/16 2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16 2/3 13/16	2/3 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5	2/5		2/4¾ 2/4½	2/4½2/4	2/4
T/T India	161.712	160½	160½		159¼ 158	158 155	155
T/T France		1485	1485		1470 1460	1460 1435	1435
T/T On N Y Demand	1,509.654 58.962	58	58		57½ 57	57 56	56
T/T Hamburg R. M.		58⅛	58⅛		57⅜ 57⅛ 241½	57⅛ 56⅜ 239½	56⅛
T/T H'kong	81.264	244	244		239½	235	235
T/T Japan		82	82		82 82	82 82¾	83¼
T/T Batavia	75.788	76½	76½		76 5/8 77¼	76½ 77¾	78½
T/T Straits	146.875	144¾	144¼		143 1/16 142 1/8	142 1/16 139 7/16	139¾
Bk's buying rates	95.567	96¾	96¾		97½ 98½	98½ 100¼	100¼
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7 077	2/6½	2/6½		2/6¾ 2/6	2/6 2/5½	2 5½
4 m/s ,, D/P					2/6⅜	2/6⅛	
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/6 5/8 2/6 13/16	2/6 5/8 2/6 13/16		2/6⅛ 2/6 9/16	2/5⅝ 2/6 5/16	2/5⅝ 2/5 13/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/7.389 1,578.077	1555	1555		2/6 5/16 1540 1530	2/5 11/16 1530 1505	1505
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.							
4 m/s ,, Doc	62.207 —	61¼ 61¾	61¼ 61¾		60¾ 60¼ 61¼ 60¾	60¼ 59¼ 60¾ 59¾	59 59½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	May 30	May 31	June 1	June 3	June 4	June 5
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24 5/8	24 5/8		24 3/8	24 3/16	24
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 53⅛	G.$ 53¼		G.$ 52⅝	G $ 52⅜	G.$ 51⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau ping) 978 touch)	Tls 110.90	Tls. 110.90		Tls 110.90	Tls 110.90	Tls. 110.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.9	110.90		110.9	110.9	110.90
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71 675	71.6375		71.60	71 575	71 4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2½%		3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.04
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.84 29/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, 4 ,,	5 5/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10
,, 6 ,,	5 3/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/9 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

WEARPOOL, May 3.
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:
- Ordinary, Swan .... Sup.ft 408,634
- Merchantable ..... ,, 246,711

SIBERIA MARU, May 4
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw....	Bls.	200
Cigarettes	Mille	2,010
Steel Bedsteads	Pcs.	60
Motor-cars, Parts of ...	Hk Tls	931

COMLIEBANK, May 4.
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	Pls	330
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	3
Flour, Wheat	,,	3,675
Turpentine, Mineral....	Galls.	833
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500
Machinery, ...	Hk. Tls.	10,780

HAGUE MARU, May 4.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck, Yarn-dyed	Yds	2,298
Carbon Black	Pls.	190
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2850	,,	5,996
Starch	,,	210

SILVERMAPLE, May 4.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw....	Bls. 300 Pls.	1,019
Lead-foil and Tinfoil....	,,	939
Steel Beams.....	,,	20
Tinned Plates, Stripes...	,,	608
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	261
Gum, Resin.....	,,	297
Oakum	,,	9
Granges, Fresh	,,	54
Paper, Coated.....	,,	726
Corn Sugar	,,	795
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,830
Twine, Cotton.....	,,	23
Wax, Vegetable	,,	15
Scales.....	Pcs.	60
Typewriters	,,	74
Baking Powder	Doz.	100
Cigarettes.....	Mille	15,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,142
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 26	Hk. Tls.	2,512
Machinery	,,	12,996

EMPRESS OF ASIA, May 6.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:

Grey, 11¼ lb*	Pcs.	5,000

OREGON, May 6.
From U. S. of America

Tinned Plates, Scraps...	Pls.	370
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	368
Paper, Chipboard	,,	675
,, Kraft.....	,,	154
,, Common Printing	,,	3,111
,, Writing	,,	500

Timber:

Softwood:

Ordinary, Sawn..	Sup.ft.	346,990
Clear	,,	38,572
Railway Sleepers	Pcs.	917

CITY OF LILLE, May 7.
To New York.

Bristles, Black.....	Pls.	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	104

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, May 7.
From U. S. of America.

Brass, Sheets	Pcs.	7
Lead, Pig	,,	3,361
Flour, Wheat	,,	505
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	753
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	2,904
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	34
Soda Ash	,,	168
Motor-cars	Pcs.	33
Typewriters	,,	8
Hats.....	Doz.	30
Shoes, Leather.....	Pairs	99
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	23,584
Motor-cars, Parts of ...	Hk. Tls.	142
Machinery	,,	40,506

INDEPENDENC, May 7.
From U S. of America.

Cotton, Raw..	Bls 4,559 Pls.	14,036
Steel Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	2,627
Steel Bars, Bamboo.....	,,	335
Steel Sheets.....	,,	503
Fireclay	,,	105
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	78

CITY OF VANCOUVER, May 8.
From U. S. of America.

Timber:

Softwood:
- Ordinary, Sawn Sup.ft. 2,368,533
- Clear ..... ,, 60,478
- Merchantable ..... ,, 404,249
- Laths ..... Pcs 499,500

PRESIDENT JACKSON, May 9.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai 305	Bls. Pls.	302
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions, Shanghai	Bls. 175 Pls.	174
Brassware	,,	137
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	7
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	396
Wool, Sheep's	,,	146
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	Pcs.	630
,, Fox, Large,	,, ,,	97
,, ,, Small,	,, ,,	120

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 22.
Market-Strong Business Done 3,414,210 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. May 1	Monday June 3	Tuesday June 4
Alleghany Corporation	33⅜	33⅜	34⅜
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	285	290	290
American Can	144⅜	135½	139
American Commonwealth Power "A"	24	23½	23
American Smelting	110	96¾	99⅝
American Tel. & Tel. (Com)	229	210	212
American Tobacco "B"	163¾	170	Unq
Anaconda Copper	143½	103⅛	105
Andes Copper	54⅞	47	48¾
Armour & Co. "A"	12⅝	11¼	11⅜
Atlantic Refining	58¾	67⅞	58¼
Baltimore & Ohio	121	121½	122
Bank of Montreal	348	333	333
Bethlehem Steel (Com)	112⅞	96⅝	100⅜
Calumet & Hecla	46⅜	40⅜	41¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	241½	226¼	226
Chicago Northwestern	84¾	85	84
Chrysler	94⅝	73⅛	75⅛
Columbia Gramaphone	81⅜	70⅜	72½
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	—	—	—
Corn Products	88	91⅞	91¾
Coty Inc.	63	59¾	61
Davison Chemical	58⅜	47½	48½
Dry Docks	19⅛	Unq	Unq
Du Pont de Nemours	180	160	166
Electric Bond & Share	—	100¼	100¼
Fox Film "A"	92	85⅜	88
General Electric	244½	274	278
General Motors	83½	70⅝	70½
General Railway Signal	107	108½	107½
Gold Dust	65	55½	57
Goodrich	82⅝	75⅜	78
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	—	118¼	119½
Granby Consolidated	85½	70	72
Great Western Sugar	37½	37⅛	37
Haygart Corporation	61⅞	59½	61½
International Cement (Com)	90½	89¾	91⅝
International Harvester Co.	112	101¾	106⅜
International Match, Pfd.	81⅛	82	84
International Nickel (Com)	50¼	46½	47¾
International Printers Ink	Unq	Unq	50
International Products (Com.)	10¾	9½	10
Johns Manville	182¾	166	169
Kelvinator	16⅝	15¼	15⅝
Kennecott Copper	93⅝	81¾	84½
Lehigh Valley	80	Unq	81¾
Liggett & Myers, "B"	80¼	85	85
Mack Trucks	106⅛	94⅛	95
Madison Square Garden	19½	Unq	Unq
Marland Oil	40	35½	36⅜
Mathieson Alkali	54½	47	49¼
Missouri Pacific (Com)	84⅛	91⅛	91¼
Montgomery Ward	128¼	106⅛	112
National Dairy Products	135	64⅝	65½
National Distillers Pfd,	83¾	79¾	Unq
Nevada Consolidated Copper	51¼	43½	45⅞
New York Central	185¼	198⅛	196⅝
North American Aviation	16⅞	16⅝	16⅜
Northern Pacific Railway	101¼	105	105⅞
Packard Motor Car (Com)	134⅝	135⅝	136½
Pennroad Corporation	—	—	—
Pennsylvania Railroad	81	80	79
Phillips Petroleum	41⅝	40⅜	39⅝
Radio Corporation of America	107⅜	Mut.	91⅜
Reading Railway	106⅞	109¾	108⅛
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	55	54	55
Rock Island Railway	123½	125	124⅝
Shell Union	29⅝	29	28⅜
Southern Pacific Railway	126¾	132⅞	129
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	89½	95⅛	94¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58⅝	Unq	59⅞
Standard Oil of New York	42⅝	40⅝	41⅞
Texas Corporation	65½	64½	64⅝
Texas Gulf Sulphur	82½	72⅛	73¼
Timken Roller Bearing	86⅞	87¼	87⅜
Union Carbide & Carbon	254½	86¼	86⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	218½	226¾	226½
S. U. Industrial Alcohol Co.,	—	160¼	161⅞
S. U. Leather "A"	42⅛	40	41
United States Realty & Improvement	95⅜	86	89½
United States Steel	183¼	167½	170¼
Vacuum Oil	125¼	118⅞	119
Vanadium	95½	76½	79
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	35	32⅛	32⅞
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	157⅝	153⅞	155⅝
Willys Overland	27	22	22⅜
Wright Aeronautical	Unquoted	115⅛	121

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

49-108

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

***From Peiping to Hankow**

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokanhsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20 07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a 20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a 13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a 16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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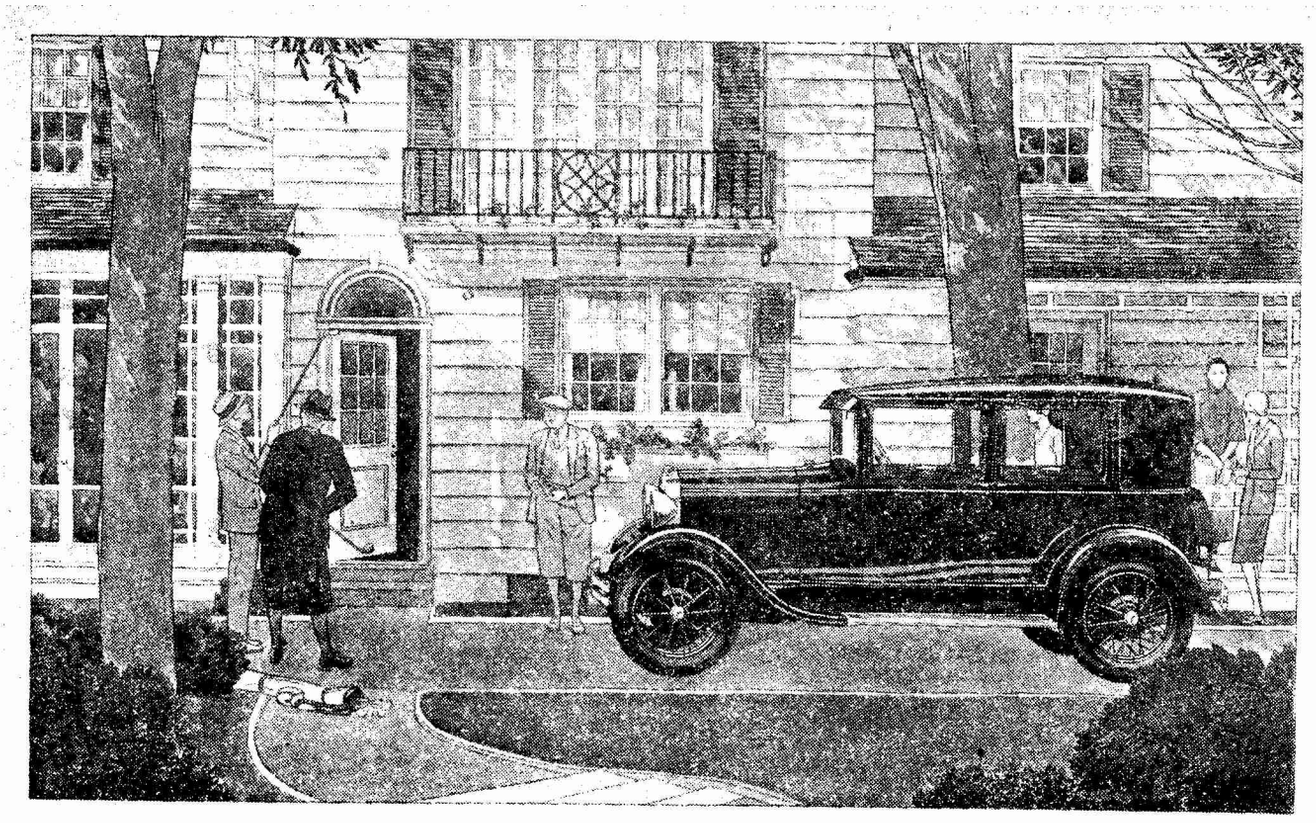
All Roads Are Boulevards For The New Ford



NEW FORDOR SEDAN

Shanghai Price Tls. 1,925. (Including Bumpers and 5th Tire)

The new Fordor Sedan is smart and distinctive. It has graceful lines and is finished in attractive two-tone colors.

It is essentially a personal car, but may be easily converted into a chauffeur driven car by installing a partition and two disappearing collapsible seats.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the new Ford is found in its riding comfort. Somehow, it just seems to glide along as if every road were a good road. Even on comparatively rough stretches there is no exaggerated bouncing.

One reason, of course, is the use of four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers—two in the front and two in the rear. You will find such equipment standard on only the most expensive cars.

Of even greater importance, however, are the low center of gravity and the carefully planned balance of the car.

Arrange with our dealer for a demonstration ride, and you will be quickly convinced that no other car can stand the test to which you can put the new Ford.

Ford Motor Company Exports Inc.

SHANGHAI